

THE CONDITIONAL PERIOD

IN THE WRITINGS OF

Quintus Horatius Flaccus

A DISSERTATION

*PRESENTED FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN IN 1900*

BY

WALLACE STEDMAN ELDEN

WATERVILLE, MAINE
MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1900

Disc An Arbor
1900.

THE CONDITIONAL PERIOD

19129

IN THE WRITINGS OF

Quintus Horatius Flaccus

A DISSERTATION

PRESENTED FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOS-
OPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN IN 1900

BY

WALLACE STEDMAN ELDEN



WATERVILLE, MAINE
MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1900



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/IA41551522_0055

THE CONDITIONAL PERIOD
IN THE WRITINGS OF
Quintus Horatius Flaccus.

LITERATURE.

1). The Classification of Conditional Sentences.

1. Bayfield: The Conditional Sentence in Greek and Latin. C. R. Vol. IV, pp. 200-202.
2. Bayfield: Conditional Sentences in Greek and Latin. C. R. Vol. VI, pp. 90-92.
3. Chambers: The Classification of Conditional Sentences; C. R. Vol. IX, p. 293.
4. Clapp: Mr. Bayfield on Conditions Contrary to Fact. C. R. Vol. V, pp. 397-399.
5. Harrison: Remarks on Mr. Bayfield's Paper. C. R. Vol. IV, pp. 297-298.
6. Mayor: Summary of Roby vs. Sonnenschein. C. R. Vol. I, pp. 239-240.
7. Polle: Die Bedingungssätze. N. J. 1891, pp. 264-266.
8. Roby: The Conditional Sentence in Latin. C. R. Vol. I, pp. 197-198.
9. Seaton: Mr. Bayfield on Conditional Sentences. C. R. Vol. VI, p. 201.
10. Sonnenschein: Notes on Conditional Sentences. C. R. Vol. I, pp. 214-218.
11. Sonnenschein: The Conditional Sentence in Latin. C. R. Vol. I, pp. 238-240.
12. Sonnenschein: Mr. Bayfield on Conditional Sentences. C. R. Vol. VI, p. 199.

13. Goodwin: On the Classification of Conditional Sentences in Greek. T. A. P. A. 1873, p. 60. (Summary in Proceedings, 1873, pp. 14-16.)
14. Goodwin: Conditional Sentences in Greek Syntax. Jour. Phil. Vol. V, p. 186ff.
15. Greenough: On Some Forms of Conditional Sentences in Latin, Greek and Sanskrit. T. A. P. A. 1871, pp. 159-165.
16. Lawton: Fourth Class Conditions. C. R. Vol. XIII, pp. 100-109.
17. Morris: Some Forms of Greek Conditional Sentences. T. A. P. A. 1876. Proceedings, p. 17.

2). The Conditional Sentence in Particular Authors.

1. Gunther: Die Formen der Hypothesis aus Livius entwickelt. Bromberg, 1871.
2. Klintberg: De formis enunciatorum conditionalium apud Tacitum. Holmiae, 1877.
3. Liebig: Die hypothetischen Sätze bei Terenz. Görlitz, 1863.
4. Lindskog: De enuntiatis apud Plautum et Terentium conditionalibus. 1895.
5. Mansfeld: De enunciatorum conditionalium apud elegiarum poetas latinos formatione. Halis Saxonum, 1879.
6. Morgenroth: De conditionalium sententiarum apud Tacitum formatione. Salzungen, 1868.
7. Rothheimer: De enuntiatis conditionalibus Plautinis. Göttingae, 1876.
8. Schroeter: Die Conditionalsätze des Dichters Lucrez. Wesel, 1874.
9. Hoppe: Der Conjunctivus der coniunctio periphrastica activa in indirecten Fragen und Bedingungssätzen und der Nominativus cum infinitivo futuri activi bei Cicero. Gumbinnen, 1879.
10. Priem: Die irrealen Bedingungssätze bei Cicero und Caesar. Philol. Supplem. V. 2, p. 297.
11. Clapp: Conditional Sentences in Aeschylus. T. A. P. A., 1887, p. 43—.
12. Clapp: Conditional Sentences in the Greek Tragedians. T. A. P. A., 1891, p. 81—.

3). Miscellaneous.

1. Basse: Zusammenstellung des Wichtigsten aus der Lehre von den hypothetischen Sätzen. Gumbinnen, 1861-62.
2. Blase: De modorum temporumque in enuntiatis condicionalibus Latinis permutatione quaestiones selectae. Argentorati, 1885.
3. Blase: Geschichte des Irrealis im Lateinischen. Erlangen, 1888.
4. Blase: Zur Syntax der Bedingungssätze im Lateinischen. Strassburg, 1889.
5. Blase: Der Konjunctiv des Präsens im Bedingungssätze. Archiv, Vol. IX, pp. 17-45.
6. Blase: Futura und Konjunctiv des Perfekts im Lateinischen. Archiv, Vol. X, pp. 313-343.
7. Blase: Geschichte des Plusquamperfekts im Lateinischen. Giessen, 1894.
8. Ellendt: De formis enunciatorum conditionalium linguae Latinae commentatio. Regimontii Prussorum, 1827.
9. Greenough: Some Features of the Contrary to Fact Construction. Harvard Studies, Vol. VII, p. 13—.
10. Hale: The Syntax of General Conditions in Latin. T. A. P. A., 1891, p. XXXVIII—
11. Johnson: De usu modorum in verbis *debere, posse, sim*, in primariis sententiis condicionalibus. Upsalae, 1868.
12. Lilie: Conjunctivischer Bedingungssatz bei indicativischem Hauptsatz im Lateinischen. Berlin, 1884.
13. Patze: Ueber die Conditionalsätze der Lat. Sprache. Soest, 1846.
14. Procksch: Zum Irrealis Praeteriti. N. J. Vol. 137, pp. 866-867.
15. Putsche: Ueber den hypothetischen Gebrauch des unabhängigen Conjunctiv und Indicativ ohne *si*. N. J. Vol. 72, pp. 177-195.
16. Riess: De enunciatorum conditionalium linguae latinae formis ellipticis. Cassel, 1840.
17. Stamm: Zum Gebrauch der tempora im abhängigen Irrealis. N. J. Vol. 137, p. 776.
18. Stanko: Comment. de enunc. condition. ling. lat. Monachii, 1837

19. Zimmermann: Zum Gebrauch der *tempora* im abhängigen Irrealis. Philol. Vol. 48, pp. 376-379.
20. O. Brugmann: Ueber den Gebrauch des condicionalen *ni* in der älteren Latinität. Leipzig, 1887.
21. Herzog: De singulari particularum *nisi* et *ni* significatione et proprietate. 1839.
22. Löschke: Vom Gebrauch der Partikeln *nisi* und *si non*. Bantzen, 1843.
23. C. F. W. Müller: Ueber den Gebrauch von *sive*. Berlin, 1871.

Abbreviations.

- A. J. P. American Journal of Philology.
 C. R. Classical Review.
 Jour. Phil. The Journal of Philology.
 N. J. Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Paedagogik.
 Philol. Philologus.
 R. M. Rheinisches Museum für Philologie.
 T. A. P. A. Transactions of the American Philological Association.

INTRODUCTION.

4). Value of the Historical Method of Syntactical Treatment.

The study of the use of a particular syntactical construction by individual authors, or of the employment of a certain construction throughout the whole of Latin literature, has a threefold value. Not only does it furnish a basis for the scientific criticism and emendation of the text of the individual writer, but also, from an examination and comparison of the results obtained in the case of single authors, we are enabled to derive much information as to the origin and development of a construction and to establish a fixed standard of grammatical usage for the language as a whole.

5). Classification of Conditional Sentences.

A complete history of the conditional sentence in Latin would throw much light upon the vexed question as to the proper system of classification of such sentences. Many and conflicting views have been held.

Liebig: *Die hypothetischen Sätze bei Terenz*, Görlitz, 1863, pp. 3-4, gives a summary of the methods followed prior to the appearance of his monograph.

The traditional method of classification recognizes three classes according to the varying degrees of reality, of possibility, of probability, or of unreality implied in the condition; but there is a wide divergency of opinion among grammarians as to what the true implication of the various forms really is.²

Another element is introduced by those who make a distinction as to whether the possibility of the occurrence of a supposed case is to be thought of as objective or subjective.

¹ For the literature on the Historical Syntax of the Latin language cf. Schmalz, *Lat. Gram.* pp. 202-213, *Dritte Auflage*, 1900.

At present the most comprehensive work dealing with Latin syntax along historical lines is *Dräger's Historische Syntax der lateinischen Sprache*, Leipzig, 1878-81. Although of great value, it is however by no means complete nor exhaustive.

² For an interesting discussion of this question cf. the articles in the *Classical Review* referred to in § I.

A. FOUR CLASSES.

Liebig (quoted above) and Schroeter, *Die Conditionalsätze des Dichters Lucrez, Wesel, 1874*, recognize this distinction and, explaining the Latin conditional sentence after the analogy of the Greek, make four classes corresponding to the fourfold division of the Greek conditional period. Schroeter characterizes the separate classes as follows:

1). "Behandeln wir zuerst diejenigen Fälle, in denen der bedingende sowohl als auch der bedingte Satz als gewiss, mit der Wirklichkeit übereinstimmend gedacht oder dargestellt wird, gleichviel ob der Redende von der Wahrheit desselben überzeugt ist oder nicht. Als Modus dient der Indicativ."

2). OBJECTIVE MÖGLICHKEIT. "Behandeln wir nun in der zweiten Klasse diejenigen Beispiele, in welchen aus dem wahrscheinlichen oder erwarteten Eintritt irgend eines gedachten Falles etwas gefolgert wird, das sich ergeben wird oder soll."

In this class Schroeter places conditions with a Future tense of the Indicative in one or both members.

3). SUBJECTIVE MÖGLICHKEIT. "Kommen wir nun zu denjenigen Beispielen, welche im Bedingungs—wie im Folgeglied den Cj. Pr. oder Pf. aufweisen, somit den griechischen Sätzen mit ϵ und dem Optativ, Nachsatz Optativ mit $\alpha\upsilon$ entsprechen. Durch sie wird die Bedingung ohne Rücksicht auf die Wirklichkeit oder die objective Möglichkeit des Eintritts nur als eine Vorstellung des Redenden, als ein der Ansicht des Redenden nach möglicher Grund oder als die subjective Voraussetzung bezeichnet, unter welcher der zweite Satz sich verwirklichen könne."

4). "Unter der vierten Klasse der hypothetischen Sätze pflegt man im Griechischen diejenigen zu begreifen, die ein Urtheil des Individuums über die Unmöglichkeit oder Unwahrscheinlichkeit des als Annahme Gesetzten involviren."

Dies Urtheil auszudrücken, bedient sich der Griechen im Vordersatz der Partikel ϵ mit dem Indicativ eines Praeteriti im Folgesatz des Indicativ Praeteriti mit $\alpha\upsilon$; der Lateiner aber wählte, weil der Bedingungssatz nur eine von aller Wirklichkeit freie Annahme, der bedingte hingegen eine Folge gleicher Art enthält, den Conj. des Imperf. und Plusq. nach Aufopferung der ursprünglichen modalen und temporalen Bedeutung Beider."

The division into four classes had also been received by Ellendt, *De*

formis enunciatorum conditionalium linguae latinae, Königsberg, 1827, and by others.

We find, however, among those who adopt this classification a difference of opinion as to what forms in Latin correspond to the Greek sentences with *ἐάν*.

Polle, *N. J.* 1891. pp. 264-266, also proposes a fourfold classification, but on a somewhat different basis:

- 1). The theoretical case: *si habeo, do.*
- 2). The practical case: *si habebo, dabo.*
- 3). The potential case: *si habeam, dem.*
- 4). The unreal case: *si haberem, darem.*

B. THREE CLASSES.

Very often a division into three classes has been made. So Zumpt, *Lat. Gram.* §§ 524-525; his classification follows:

- 1). "Beide Satzglieder werden als wirklich, als thatsächlich, ohne Andeutung einer Vorstellung, ausgesprochen. Dann steht in beiden, sowohl dem Bedingungs—wie dem Folgerungssatze der Indicativ."
- 2). "Beide Sätze werden als Vorstellung ausgesprochen, aber zugleich wird die Möglichkeit angedeutet, dass die Wirklichkeit ihr entspricht oder entsprechen kann. Dann stehen die Conjunctive des Präsens oder Perfectum."
- 3). "Beide Sätze werden als Vorstellung ausgesprochen, aber mit der Andeutung, dass die Wirklichkeit nicht entspricht oder nicht entsprechen kann, dass der angenommene Fall und also auch die daraus gezogene Folgerung unmöglich ist. Dann stehen die Conjunctive der Präteriten, des Imperfectum oder Plusquamperfectum."

This is also the classification of Harkness in his *School Grammar*, § 573. Kühner, *Ausführliche Grammatik der lat. Sprache*, § 214, 2, includes the Imperfect Subjunctive in the second class in certain cases denoting a doubtful possibility.

Bennett, *Lat. Gram.* §§ 301-304, also makes three classes, but thinks that in Indicative conditions nothing is implied as to the reality of the supposed case. This view has for some time been quite generally held, and it seems entirely justifiable when we consider such sentences as *Cic. pro Clu.* 62: "*redargue me si mentior.*" *Pro Milone*, 91: "*excitate eum, si potestis ab inferis.*" Cf. also *Hor. Od.* III, 5, 31-36.

Priem, *Philol. Supplem V*, 2 (1885), p. 297—, even maintains that the past tenses of the Indicative may, exceptionally, express unreality.

In reference to the Present Subjunctive in conditions Madvig, *Lat. Gram.* § 347, b, says: "The Present Subjunctive is employed when a condition that is still possible is assumed as occurring now or at some future time, while it is at the same time intimated that it will not actually occur."

Others, (cf. Sonnenschein, *C. R. Vol. I*, p. 124), deny that the Present Subjunctive implies the possibility of the occurrence of the supposed case.

Gildersleeve, *Lat. Gram.* §§ 596-599, makes three divisions which he calls "Logical, Ideal, Unreal."

Allen and Greenough, *Lat. Gram.* § 305, following the example of Goodwin in his classification of Greek conditional sentences, take the connotation of time as the basis of their classification and recognize three classes, which virtually amount to four, as Future Conditions are subdivided into More or Less Vivid Conditions, expressed respectively by a future tense of the Indicative, or by the Present or Perfect Subjunctive.

Bayfield, *C. R. Vol. IV*, pp. 200-202, advocates a similar classification, and argues against the contrary to fact implication of the past tenses of the Subjunctive.

C. TWO CLASSES.

Sonnenschein, *Lat. Gram.* § 353, assigns conditional sentences to two main classes in accordance with a theory which he states in *C. R. Vol. I*, pp. 238-239.

1). Class A. "Those in which the If-clause does not imply anything as to the fact, or fulfilment of the condition (Open Condition), and the Principal clause does not speak of what *would be* or *would have been*. The If-clause takes the Indicative."

2). Class B. "Those in which the If-clause implies a negative (Rejected Condition), and the Principal clause speaks of what *would be* or *would have been*. The Subjunctive in both clauses."

To these two main divisions he adds a third class, Class C, otherwise resembling Class A, but in which the Subjunctive is used in the If-clause, instead of the Indicative, to mark an action as merely conceived, contemplated, or in prospect.

Roby, *Lat. Gram.* § § 1550-1551, also distinguishes two main classes :

- 1). "In the Indicative or Imperative mood, a condition is put simply without its being implied that it does, or does not, occur."
- 2). "A conditional Subjunctive expresses an action, whose non-occurrence is implied, but which is supposed to occur as the condition of another supposed action."

Finally, Lane, *Lat. Gram.* § § 2022-2024, divides conditional sentences into two classes :

- 1). Indeterminate Protases, i. e. such as merely suppose an action, without implying either its occurrence or non-occurrence. These are subdivided into :
 - a). Indicative Use ; any tense of the Indicative required by the sense.
 - b). Subjunctive Use ; Present Subjunctive, less frequently the Perfect Subjunctive.
- 2). Protases of Action Non-Occurrent, i. e. such as suppose action not taking place. Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive.

The whole Period, like the Protasis, is either an Indeterminate Period, or a Period of Action Non-Occurrent.

CONCLUSION.

6). Enough has been said to show the existing state of uncertainty as to the classification of the Conditional Sentence, and to emphasize the need of a thorough treatment from the historical point of view.

Thus far, Blase's *Geschichte des Irrealis im Lateinischen*, Erlangen, 1888, is the only work, covering any considerable part of the ground, that is based on historic principles. As regards the other forms this work still remains to be done, although valuable contributions to the subject have been made in various articles and monographs, and the use of the Conditional Sentence in the case of individual poets and prose writers has been carefully dealt with by different scholars.

In regard to the Conditional Sentence, Morris, in his review of Lane's Grammar, *A. J. P. Vol. XX*, pp. 320-328, says in substance: If we suppose that the essential characteristic of conditional sentences is the implication of reality, probability, possibility and their opposites, we must also allow that certain other characteristics, as time, generalization, vividness, emotion, although incidental, may have a greater or less influence upon this implication. Still other elements, too, as the person and meaning of the verb, and the presence of certain adverbs, seem, in certain cases, to have an effect upon the meaning implied in the condition, although at present hardly anything is known in regard to the force of these forms.

Until a complete history of the Conditional Sentence throughout Latin literature has been written, such as shall trace its development from the earliest times to the latest, many points which are now a matter of doubt must necessarily remain obscure.

In view of these considerations we must conclude with Prof. Morris, that Lane's system of classification both sets aside all classification based upon accidental characteristics, and at the same time lays the only possible basis for the observation of the elements which may have an influence upon the meaning implied in the condition.

This method, then, I have, in the main, adopted in my classification of the Conditional Sentence in the writings of Horace. I have, in most instances, followed the text of Keller and Holder, although I have not hesitated to depart from it in certain cases, especially where these editors seem to have allowed too little weight to the authority of the Blandinian manuscripts.

CHAPTER I.

Indeterminate Protases. A. Indicative Use.

7). A Conditional Period is a complete sentence consisting of two parts, expressed or implied; the Protasis, or subordinate clause, containing the condition and the Apodosis, or principal clause, containing the conclusion.

The Protasis is usually, although not necessarily, introduced by a conditional particle, as *si, nisi, ni*. (For Protases introduced by *sive* cf. Chap. v).

8). The Conditional Period is an evolution from an early paratactic stage of language, in which there was an absence of subordinate clauses and sentences, containing each a thought complete in and of itself, were placed in juxtaposition without connecting links, e. g. *habet, dat; he has, he gives*.

Now we can scarcely conceive of such a juxtaposition in which the clauses are absolutely independent of each other. The very fact that they are thus placed together implies a connection in thought between them.¹

As language became more highly developed, this logical relation gradually came to be expressed by means of particles, and we pass from Parataxis, or Coördination, to Hypotaxis, or Subordination. Thus, taking the example quoted above, *habet, dat; he has, he gives*, when it is clear from the connection that the first sentence denotes an assumption, and is related to the second sentence as condition to consequence, this relation is expressed by *si*, and we have *si habet, dat; if he has, he gives*.

In sentences like *si habeat, det*, the Subjunctive of the Protasis was

¹Paul, *Principles of the History of Language. Engl. Transl. p. 144*. "Pure Parataxis, i. e. where instead of one sentence determining the other, the two reciprocally determine each other, exists only between *parallel sentences*, whether the thoughts conjoined be of analogous or contrary import; e. g. 'he is blind, she is deaf,' 'he laughs, she cries.' "

originally Jussive, that of the Apodosis the so-called Potential.¹ In its early paratactic form the sentence would have been *habeat, det, let him have* (i. e. *assuming he should have*), *he would give*.

Conditional Periods of Action Non-Occurrent of the type *si haberet-daret*, probably had their origin in a shifting of tenses which took place early in the history of the language. Originally the Present Subjunctive was used in present conditions contrary to fact,² as well as in Indeterminate Periods; and the Imperfect Subjunctive was employed merely as a Potential of the past. Gradually, for the sake of clearness, the Imperfect took the place of the Present in contrary to fact conditions in present time, and the Pluperfect replaced the Imperfect. Thus both the Imperfect and the Pluperfect Subjunctive came to have a notion of unreality which originally did not belong to them, and the Present Subjunctive was confined to the sphere of the potential. (*cf. Schmalz, Lat. Gram. § 338.*)

Bennett, *Lat. Gram. App. § 396*, thinks that the Protasis in sentences of this type may originally have been an Optative, i. e. *si adesset, bene esset*; *lit. "O that he were here! it would be well."*

9). An Indeterminate Period is a conditional period in which the Protasis merely supposes an action, without implying that it does, or does not, occur.

Indeterminate Periods may be divided into two classes:

1. Any tense of the Indicative in the Protasis, the mood and tense of the Apodosis being determined by the sense.
2. The Present or Perfect Subjunctive in the Protasis, the Apodosis usually in the Present Subjunctive.

The following combinations with an Indicative Protasis occur in Horace:

I. Protasis in the Present Indicative.

10). 1. Apodosis in the Present Indicative.

This combination is common in all periods of the language.

¹ Professor Hale calls the Subjunctive in the Apodosis of sentences of this type the "Subjunctive of Ideal Certainty," Professor Bennett the "Subjunctive of Contingent Futurity." Various other uses of the Independent Subjunctive are also found in the Apodosis of sentences of this class.

² This usage is attested from Plautus and is occasionally found later in poetry as an archaism.

A. 1). The Protasis is introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Serm. I, 4, 101-103

Quod vitium procul afore chartis,
atque animo prius, ut siquid promittere de me
possum aliud vere, promitto.

The construction is: *ut (promitto), siquid aliud vere de me promittere possum (ita) promitto afore, etc.*

Serm. I, 4, 116-119

mi satis est, si
traditum ab antiquis morem servare tuamque,
dum custodis eges, vitam famamque tueri
incolumem possum;

Serm. II, 3, 188-190

‘Et aequam
rem imperito, ac si cui videor non iustus, inulto
dicere quod sentit permitto.’

Serm. II, 6, 8-13

si veneror stultus nihil horum: ‘o si angulus ille
proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum!
o si urnam argenti fors quae mihi monstret, ut illi,
thesauro invento qui mercennarius agrum
illum ipsum mercatus aravit, dives amico
Hercule!’ si, quod adest, gratum iuvat, hac prece te oro:

Serm. II, 7, 102

Nil ego, si ducor libo fumante:

A. P. 55-56

Ego cur, adquirere pauca
si possum, invideor,

A. P. 86-87

Descriptas servare vices operumque colores
cur ego si nequeo ignoroque, poeta salutor?

b). Second Person Singular.

Serm. II, 6, 39

Dixeris: ‘experiar’: ‘si vis, potes’ addit et instat.

Epist. I, 2, 70-71

Quodsi cessas aut strenuus anteis,
nec tardum opperier nec praecedentibus inсто.

Epist. I, 12, 1-3

Fructibus Agrippae Siculis, quos colligis, Icci.
Si recte frueris, non est ut copia maior
ab Iove donari possit tibi.

Epist. I, 16, 17

Tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis.

Epist. II, 1, 124-125

militiae quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi,
si das hoc, parvis quoque rebus magna iuvare.

A. P. 102-103

si vis me flere, dolendum est
primum ipsi tibi :

A. P. 154-157

si plosoris eges aulaea manentis et usque
sessuri, donec cantor ' vos plaudite ' dicat,
aetatis cuiusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis.

c). Third Person Singular.

Od. I, 1, 7-8

Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
Certat tergemini tollere honoribus ;

Od. I, 1, 29-34

Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium
Dis miscent superis, me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
Secernunt populo, si neque tibiās
Euterpe cohibet nec Polyhymnia
Lesbourn refugit tendere barbiton.

Od. III, 15, 7-8

Non, siquid Pholoen satis
Et te, Chlōri, decet :

Od. III, 29, 29-32

Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosa nocte premit deus
Ridetque, si mortalis ultra
Fas trepidat.

Od. III, 29, 53-56

Laudo manentem ; si celeris quatit
Pinnas, resigno quæ dedit et mea
Virtute me involvo probamque
Pauperiem sine dote quaero.

Od. IV, 9, 5-6

Non, si priores Maeonius tenet
Sedes Homerus, Pindaricae latent

C. S. 65-68

Si Palatinas videt aequos aras,
Remque Romanam Latiumque felix
Alterum in lustrum meliusque semper
Prorogat aevom.

Serm. I, 2, 83-85

Adde huc quod mercem sine fucis gestat, aperte
quod venale habet ostendit, neque, siquid honesti est,
iactat habetque palam, quaerit quo turpia celet.

Serm. I, 3, 44-47

Strabonem
appellat paetum pater, et pullum, male parvos
si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim
Sisyphus;

Serm. I, 3, 124-126

Si dives, qui sapiens est,
et sutor bonus et solus formosus et est rex :
cur optas quod habes ?

Serm. II, 3, 74-76

Si male rem gerere insani est, contra bene sani,
putidius multo cerebrum est, mihi crede, Perelli
dictantis, quod tu numquam rescribere possis.

Serm. II, 3, 126-128

Quare,
si quidvis satis est, periuras, surripis, aufers
undique ?

Serm. II, 6, 13

si, quod adest, gratum iuvat, hac prece te oro :

Serm. II, 6, 78-79

Siquis nam laudat Arelli
sollicitas ignarus opes, sic incipit :

Epist. I, 1, 95-97

si forte subucula pexae
trita subest tunicae, vel si toga dissidet impar,
rides :

Epist. I, 2, 37-39

Nam cur,
quae laedunt oculum, festinas demere: siquid
est animum, differs curandi tempus in annum?

Epist. I, 2, 49-50

valeat possessor oportet,
si comportatis rebus bene cogitat uti.

Epist. I, 11, 25-27

Nam si ratio et prudentia curas,
non locus effusi late maris arbiter aufert,
caelum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.

Epist. I, 12, 12-13

Miramur, si Democriti pecus edit agellos
cultaque,

Epist. I, 14, 29-30

addit opus pigro rivus, si decidit imber,
multa mole docendus aprico parcere prato.

Epist. I, 18, 54-57

denique saevam
militiam puer et Cantabrica bella tulisti
sub duce qui templis Parthorum signa refigit
nunc, et, siquid abest, Italiam adiudicat armis.

Epist. II, 1, 64-65

Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poetas,
ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat;

Epist. II, 1, 66-68

Si quaedam nimis autique, si pleraque dure
dicere credit eos, ignave multa fatetur,
et sapit et mecum facit et Iove iudicat aequo.

Epist. II, 2, 158-162

Si proprium est, quod quis libra mercatus et aere,
quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus:
qui te pascit ager, tuus est, et vilicus Orbi,
cum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturus,
te dominum sentit.

Epist. II, 2, 177-179

quid vici prosunt aut horrea? Quidve Calabris
saltibus adiecti Lucani, si metit Orcus
grandia cum parvis, non exorabilis auro?

A. P. 19-21

Et fortasse cupressum
scis simulare; quid hoc, si fractis enatat expes
navibus, aere dato qui pingitur?

A. P. 31

In vitium ducit culpa fuga, si caret arte.

A. P. 95-98

et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri
Telephus et Peleus, cum pauper et exul uterque
proicit ampullas et sesquipedia verba,
si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querella.

A. P. 248-250

offenduntur enim quibus est equos et pater et res,
nec siquid fricti ciceris probat et nucis emptor
aequis accipiunt animis donantve corona.

A. P. 354-356

Ut scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque,
quamvis est monitus, venia caret, et citharoedus
ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem:

d). Third Person Plural.

Od. III, 24, 35-44

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanae proficiunt, si neque fervidis
Pars inclusa caloribus
Mundi nec Boreae finitimum latus
Durataeque solo nives
Mercatorem abigunt, horrida callidi
Vincunt aequora navitae,
Magnum pauperies obprobrium iubet
Quidvis et facere et pati
Virtutisque viam deserit arduae?

Epist. I, 15, 39-41

'non hercule miror,'
aiebat, 'siqui comedunt bona, cum sit obeso
nil melius turdo, nil volva pulchrius ampla.'

Epist. II, 1, 28-30

Si, quia Graecorum sunt antiquissima quaeque
scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem
scriptores trutina, non est quod multa loquamur:

B. Protasis introduced by *si non*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 24, 33-34

Quid tristes querimoniae,
Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?

Epist. I, 1, 32

Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.

Epist. I, 1, 87-89

Lectus genialis in aula est:
nil ait esse prius, melius nil caelibe vita;
si non est, iurat bene solis esse maritis.

Epist. I, 11, 29-30

Quod petis, hic est,
est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit aequus.

C. Protasis introduced by *nisi*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Serm. I, 3, 133-136

Vellunt tibi barbam
lascivi pueri, quos tu nisi fuste coerces,
urgeris turba circum te stante miserque
rumperis et latras, magnorum maxime regum.

b). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 3, 85-89

acerbus
odisti et fugis ut Rusonem debitor aeris,
qui nisi, cum tristes misero venere Kalendae,
mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, amaras
porrecto iugulo historias captivus ut audit.

Epist. I, 2, 62-63

Ira furor brevis est: animum rege; qui nisi paret,
imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena.

D. Protasis introduced by *ni*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 1, 44

At ni id fit, quid habet pulchri constructus acervus?

2). The Present is sometimes loosely used of future time.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Epist. I, 7, 34-36

Hac ego si compellor imagine, cuncta resigno;
nec somnum plebis laudo satur altitium nec
otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.

b). Third Person Singular.

Od. II, 17, 5-8

A! te meae si partem animae rapit
Maturior vis, quid moror altera,
Nec carus aequè nec superstes
Integer?

11). Apodosis in the Perfect Indicative.

1. A state or condition, assumed as existing in the present, is represented as the result of action performed in the past.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Serm. I, 6, 69-71

purus et insons,

ut me conlaudem, si et vivo carus amicis:
causa fuit pater his,

b). Second Person Singular.

Epist. II, 2, 23-24

Quid tum profeci, mecum facientia iura
si tamen adtemptas? *

c). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 6, 65-71

Atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis
mendosast natura, alioqui recta,
causa fuit pater his,

2. The Perfect of a Preteritive Verb stands in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Epist. I, 10, 12-14

Vivere naturae si convenienter oportet,
ponendaeque domo quaerenda est area primum,
novistine locum potiore *rure beato*?

12). Apodosis in the Future Indicative.

This combination is very common in Plautus and Terence, occurring much more frequently than *si* with Fut.-Fut., the proportion being about 2-1 for the former, and 3-1 for the latter.

In Cato, de Agr., Auct. ad Her., and Varro, R. R., on the other hand, only a few instances of *si est-erit* are found, while *si erit-erit* is of frequent occurrence.

In Cicero also the latter combination predominates, and the same is true of Lucretius, Horace, the Elegiac Poets, Vitruvius, Columella, and Quintilian.

Si with Pres.-Fut. (*si est-erit*) is the more common in Sallust, Livy in his speeches and Seneca, de Ben. In late Latin there is a return to the usage of Plautus and Terence, and *si* with Fut.-Fut. becomes comparatively rare.

Si erit-est does not occur in Varro, Sallust, Horace, Catullus, and Tibullus, and in general is much less often found than either of the other two combinations.

1. The Present denotes present time.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. II, 10, 17-18

Non, si male nunc, et olim
Sic erit :

Epod. 15, 12-14

Nam siquid in Flacco viri est,
Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes
Et quaeret iratus parem,

2. The Present refers not strictly to present time, but is used in a general sense.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Od. IV, 1, 9-12

Tempestivius in domum
Pauli, purpureis ales oloribus
Comissabere Maximi,
Si torrere iecur quaeris idoneum :

Epist. I, 5, 1-3

Si potes Archiacis conviva recumbere lectis
nec modica cenare times holus omne patella,
supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.

Epist. I, 12, 7-9

Si forte in medio positorum apstemius herbis
vivis et urtica, sic vives protinus ut te
confestim liquidus Fortunae rivus inauret,

b). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 5, 31-33

Si pugnat extricata densis
Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis,
Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus

Od. III, 24, 5-8

Si figit adamantinos
Summis verticibus dira Necessitas
Clavos, non animum metu,
Non mortis laqueis expedit caput.

Serm. II, 4, 52

. . . . siquid crassi est, tenuabitur aura,

Epist. I, 12, 5-6

Si ventri bene, si lateri est pedibusque tuis, nil
divitiae poterunt regales addere maius.

Epist. I, 17, 6-8

Si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam
delectat, si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum,
si laedit caupona, Ferentinum ire iubebo.

A. P. 48-51

Si forte necesse est,
indiciis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum,
fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis
continget dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter.

3. The Present has future meaning.

A. Protasis introduced by *nisi*.

a). First Person Plural.

Serm. II, 8, 34

'nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti,'

B. Protasis introduced by *ni*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Serm. II, 3, 151

'ni tua custodis, avidus iam haec auferet heres.'

Serm. II, 7, 117-118

Ocius hinc te
ni rapis, accedes opera agro nona Sabino.

b). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 3, 153-154

'Deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque
ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti.

4. The Future has imperative force.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Od. IV, 12, 14-16

Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
Si gestis, iuvenum nobilium cliens,
Nardo vina merebere.

Epist. I, 7, 2-5

Atqui,

si me vivere vis sanum recteque valentem,
quam mihi das aegro, dabis aegrotare timentī,
Maecenas, veniam :

Epist. I, 7, 32-33

cui mustela procul 'si vis' ait 'effugere istinc,
macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti.'

13). Apodosis in the Imperative.

Si with Pres.-Impv., often in Plautus, not uncommon in Terence. Occurs in Cicero, Caesar and Sallust: once only in Lucretius, II, 1042. In the Elegiac Poets, Catullus 4, Tibullus 6, Propertius 8, Ovid 114.

In Cicero the Future Imperative is more common in this combination than the Present Imperative, cf. *Dräger, Hist. Synt. Vol. II, p. 706*. On the other hand in the 114 instances in Ovid, the Future Imperative occurs only three times, once only in Propertius, cf. *Ter. Eun. 106: Ad. 970*.

1. Present Imperative in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Od. IV, 12, 21-22

Ad quae si properas gaudia, cum tua
Velox merce veni :

Serm. I, 9, 38

'Si me amas,' inquit, 'paulum hic ades.'

Serm. II, 5, 103

Sparge subinde et, si paulum potes, inlacrimare :

Serm. II, 7, 38-39

' duci ventre levem, nasum nidore supinor,
inbecillus, iners, siquid vis, adde, popino.

The conditional period *siquid vis, adde, popino* may be considered as parenthetical.

Epist. I, 5, 6

Si melius quid habes, arcesse, vel imperium fer.

Epist. I, 9, 11-13

Quodsi

depositum laudas ob amici iussa pudorem,
scribe tui gregis hunc et fortem crede bonumque.

Epist. II, 1, 214-218

Verum age et his, qui se lectori credere malunt
quam spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi,
curam redde brevem, si munus Apolline dignum
vis complere libris et vatibus addere calcar,
ut studio maiore petant Helicon virentem.

Epist. II, 2, 213

Vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis.

b). Third Person Singular.

C. S. 37-48

Roma si vestrum est opus Iliaeque
Litus Etruscum tenuere turmae,
Iussa pars mutare Lares et urbem
Sospite cursu,
Cui per ardentem sine fraude Troiam
Castus Aeneas patriae superstes
Liberum munivit iter, daturus
Plura relictis :
Di, probos mores docili iuventae,
Di, senectuti placidae quietem,
Romulae genti date remque prolemque
Et decus omne ;

Serm. II, 1, 10-12

Aut si tantus amor scribendi te rapit, aude
Caesaris invicti res dicere, multa laborum
praemia laturus.'

Epist. I, 6, 28-29

Si latus aut renes morbo temptantur acuto,
quaere fugam morbi.

Epist. I, 6, 29-31

Vis recte vivere (quis non?):
si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis
hoc age deliciis.

2. Future Imperative in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Epist. I, 7, 69-70

'Sic ignovisse putato
me tibi, si cenas hodie mecum.'

NOTE. The Present Indicative refers to the future in *Serm. II, 5, 103*.
Epist. I, 9, 12. *Epist. I, 7, 70*.

14). Apodosis in the Present Subjunctive.

The Apodosis may contain a wish, a command or an exhortation, a modest assertion, a question with negative force, etc., and thus have its verb in the Subjunctive without any effect upon the mood of the Protasis.

1. Optative Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Serm. I, 8, 37-39

Mentior at siquid, merdis caput inquiner albis
corvorum atque in me veniat mictum atque cacatum
Iulius, et fragilis Pediatia furque Voranus.

Serm. I, 9, 38-40

Inteream, si
aut valeo stare aut novi civilia iura:
et propero quo scis.'

b). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 18, 1-8

Faune, Nympharum fugientum amator,
Per meos finis et aprica rura
Lenis incedas abeasque parvis
Aequos alumnis,
Si tener pleno cadit haedus anno,
Larga nec desunt Veneris sodali
Vina craterae, vetus ara multo
Fumat odore.

c). Third Person Plural.

Od. II, 6, 9-12

Unde si Parcae prohibent iniquae,
Dulce pellitis ovibus Galaesi
Flumen et regnata petam Laconi
Rura Phalantho.

Or *petam* may be taken as Future Indicative.

2. Hortatory Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 24, 45-50

Vel nos in Capitolium,
Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,
Vel nos in mare proximum
Gemmas et lapides aurum et inutile,
Summi materiem mali,
Mittamus, scelorum si bene paenitet.

Epist. I, 6, 49-50

Si fortunatum species et gratia praestat,
mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina,

Epist. I, 6, 56-57

Si bene qui cenat bene vivit, lucet, eamus
quo ducit gula, piscemur, venemur,

b). First Person Plural.

Epist. I, 3, 28-29

Hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli,
si patriae volumus, si nobis vivere cari.

3. Jussive Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

A. P. 120-122

Scriptor honoratum si forte reponis Achillem,
impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer
iura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.

A. P. 125-127

Siquid inexpertum scaenae committis et audes
personam formare novam, servetur ad imum,
qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.

b). Third Person Singular.

Epist. I, 6, 46-48

Ergo

si res sola potest facere et servare beatum,
hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas.

Epist. I, 6, 65-66

Si, Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore iocisque
nil est iucundum, vivas in amore iocisque.

4. Subjunctive in a modest assertion.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Epist. II, 1, 34-35

Si meliora dies, ut vina, poemata reddit,
scire velim, chartis pretium quotus adroget annus.

5. Subjunctive in a Rhetorical Question.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 1, 41-48

Quodsi dolentem nec Phrygius lapis
Nec purpurarum sidere clarior
Delenit usus nec Falerna
Vitis Achaemeniumque costum:
Cur invidendis postibus et novo
Sublime ritu moliar atrium?
Cur valle permutem Sabina
Divitias operosiores?

Serm. I, 2, 116-118

Tument tibi cum inguina,

num, si
ancilla aut verna est praesto puer, impetus in quem
continuo fiat, malis tentigine rumpi?

6. Subjunctive due to the hypothetical force of the clause in which it stands.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

A. P. 457-460

hic dum sublimis versus ructatur et errat,
si veluti merulis intentus decedit auceps
in puteum foveamve, licet 'succurrite' longum
clamet 'io cives!' non sit qui tollere curet.

7. Subjunctive after *miror*. (Cf. § 119).

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 1, 86-87

Miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas,
si nemo praestet quem non merearis amorem?

II. Protasis in the Perfect Indicative.

15). Apodosis in the Present Indicative.

Si with Perf.-Pres. is of frequent occurrence. It is a favorite combination with Lucretius who employs it 20 times.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Serm. I, 4, 91-93

ego si risi, quod ineptus
pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum,
lividus et mordax videor tibi?

Serm. II, 6, 6-13

Si neque maiorem feci ratione mala rem,
nec sum facturus vitio culpave minorem;
.
. hac prece te oro:

Epist. I, 1, 94-95

Si curatus inaequali tonsore capillos
occurri, rides;

Epist. I, 19, 41-44

‘Spissis indigna theatri
scripta pudet recitare et nugis addere pondus’
si dixi, ‘rides’ ait ‘et Iovis auribus ista
servas:

b). Second Person Singular

Serm. II, 7, 29-32

Si nusquam es forte vocatus
ad cenam, laudas securum holus ac, velut usquam
vinctus eas, ita te felicem dicis amasque
quod nusquam tibi sit potandum.

c). Third Person Singular.

Od. I, 1, 9-10

Illum, si proprio condidit horreo
Quicquid de Libycis verritur arcis.

Serm. I, 1, 80-83

At si condoluit temptatum frigore corpus
aut alius casus lecto te adfixit, habes qui
adsideat, fomenta paret, medicum roget, ut te
suscitet ac reddat gnatis carisque propinquis?

Serm. II, 3, 321-322

Adde poemata nunc, hoc est, oleum adde camino :
quae siquis sanus fecit, sanus facis et tu.

Epist. I, 1, 83-85

' Nullus in orbe sinus Bais praelucet amoenis '
si dixit dives, lacus et mare sentit amorem
festinantis eri ;

Epist. II, 1, 73-75

Inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum,
si versus paulo concinnior unus et alter :
iniuste totum ducit venditque poema.

Epist. II, 2, 100-101

Si plus adposcere visus,
fit Mimnermus et optivo cognomine crescit.

A. P. 326-328

' Dicat
filius Albini : si de quincunce remotast
uncia, quid superat?

A. P. 377-378

sic animis natum inventumque poema iuvandis,
si paulum summo decessit, vergit ad imum.

A. P. 472-474

certe furit, ac velut ursus
obiectos caveae valuit si frangere clatros,
indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus ;

d). Third Person Plural.

Od. I, 3, 21-24

Nequicquam deus abscondit
Prudens Oceano dissociabili
Terras, si tamen impiae
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.

1. A Preteritive Verb in the Protasis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si non*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Epist. I, 18, 26-28

aut, si non odit, regit ac veluti pia mater
plus quam se sapere et virtutibus esse priorem
vult et ait prope vera :

16). Apodosis in the Perfect Indicative.

This combination occurs about 12 times in Plautus, less often in Terence, (*Adel.* 103: *Haut.* 631: *Hec.* 709). It is found in Cicero, Lucretius (2), Catullus (1), Propertius (2), Ovid (12), not often in Livy. It does not occur in Tibullus.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 23, 17-20

Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
Non sumptuosa blandior hostia.
Mollivit aversos Penatis
Farre pio et saliente mica.

Od. IV, 9, 9-10

Nec siquid olim lusit Anacreon,
Delevit aetas ;

17). Apodosis in the Imperative.

Schmalz, *Lat. Gram.* § 341 (*Dritte Auflage, 1900*), and Dräger, *Hist. Synt. Vol. II*, p. 707, state that this combination occurs in the letters to Cicero (*Fam.* 8, 1. *Caelius*, 15, 19. *Cassius*), but elsewhere seems to be confined to Terence, Sallust, Tacitus and Juvenal. In addition to the following instances in Horace, examples also occur in Plautus (cf. *Capt.* 1035. *Rud.* 323), and the Elegiac Poets. Also in Gellius (20, 1, 49) in a citation from the Twelve Tables.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Epod. 14, 13-15

quod si non pulchrior ignis
accendit opsessam Ilion,
gaude sorte tua :

Serm. II, 5, 93-94

mone, si increbruit aura,
cautus uti velet carum caput ;

b). First Person Plural.

Od. I, 32, 1-4

Poscimur. Siquid vacui sub umbra
Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum

Vivat et pluris, age dic Latinum,
Barbite, carmen,

1. Preteritive Verb in the Protasis.

A. *Si-Si non*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Epist. I, 6, 67-68

Siquid novisti rectius istis,
candidus inerti; si non, his utere mecum.

18). Apodosis in the Present Subjunctive.

1. Optative Subjunctive.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Serm. II, 6, 54-55

At omnes di exagitent me,
si quicquam. (*sc. audivi*).

b). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 27, 5-7

Rumpat et serpens iter institutum,
Si per obliquom similis sagittae
Terruit mannos:

III. Protasis in the Imperfect Indicative.

19). Apodosis in the Imperfect Indicative.

This combination occurs chiefly in general conditional periods. It is rare in Plautus, probably does not occur in Terence. Examples are found here and there in Cicero and Caesar. In Lucretius only V, 1334; it is not used by Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius; 4 times in Ovid,

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 4, 3-5

siquis erat dignus describi, quod malus ac fur,
quod moechus foret aut sicarius aut alioqui
famosus, multa cum libertate notabant.

A general condition expressing repeated contemporaneous action in the past.

IV. Protasis in the Future Indicative.

20). Apodosis in the Perfect Indicative.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 6, 68-71

si neque avaritiam neque sordes ac mala lustra
obiciet vere quisquam mihi,
causa fuit pater his,

21). Apodosis in the Future Indicative.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Od. IV, 2, 45-48

Tum meae, siquid loquar audiendum,
Vocis accedet bona pars, et 'O Sol
Pulcher, o laudande!' canam recepto
Caesare felix.

Serm. II, 2, 8

dicam, si potero.

b). Second Person Singular.

Od. I, 1, 34-35

Quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseres,
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

Serm. I, 2, 96-97

Si interdicta petes, vaflo circumdata (nam te
hoc facit insanum), multae tibi tum officient res,

Serm. II, 3, 1-4

'Si raro scribes, ut toto non quater anno
membranam poscas, scriptorum quaeque retexens,
iratus tibi, quod vini somnique benignus
nil dignum sermone canas: quid fiet?

Epist. I, 1, 59-60

At pueri ludentes 'rex eris' aiunt
'si recte facies.'

Epist. I, 2, 34

si noles sanus, curres hydropicus;

Epist. I, 10, 31-32

.....Siquid mirabere, pones
invitus.

A. P. 104-105

male si mandata loqueris,
aut dormitabo aut ridebo.

A. P. 436-437

si carmina condes,
numquam te fallent animi sub volpe latentes.

c). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 3, 41-42

hoc si erit in te
solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam.

Serm. II, 4, 27-29

Si dura morabitur alvus,
mitulus et viles pellent opstantia conchae
et lapathi brevis herba, sed albo non sine Co.

Epist. I, 7, 10-12

Quodsi bruma nives Albanis inlinet agris,
ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet
contractusque leget;

Epist. I, 10, 42-43

Cui non conveniet sua res, ut calceus olim,
si pede maior erit, subvertet, si minor, uret.

Epist. I, 17, 25-26

Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat,
mirabor, vitae via si conversa decebit.

A. P. 70-72

Multa renascentur quae iam cecidere, cadentque
quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,
quem penes arbitrium est et ius et norma loquendi.

A. P. 424-425

mirabor, si sciet inter
noscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum.

d). Third Person Plural.

Od. III, 9, 11-12

Pro qua non metuam mori,
Si parcent animae fata superstiti.'

Od. III, 9, 15-16

Pro quo bis patiar mori,
Si parcent puero fata superstiti.'

A. P. 52-53

et nova fictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, si
Graeco fonte cadent parce detorta.

A. P. 112-113

Si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta,
Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum.

B. Protasis introduced by *si non*.

a). Second Person Singular.

A. P. 131-135

Publica materies privati iuris erit, si
non circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem,
nec verbo verbum curabis reddere fidus
interpres, nec desilies imitator in artum,
unde pedem proferre pudor vetet aut operis lex.

c). *Ni-si non*.

A. Second Person Singular.

Epist. I, 2, 34-37

et ni
posces ante diem librum cum lumine, si non
intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis,
invidia vel amore vigil torquebere.

1. The Future in the Apodosis has an imperative force.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Epist. I, 7, 25-28

Quodsi me noles usquam discedere, reddes
forte latus, nigros angusta fronte capillos,
reddes dulce loqui, reddes ridere decorum et
inter vina fugam Cınarae maerere protervae.

Epist. I, 17, 11-12

Si prodesse tuis pauloque benignius ipsum
te tractare voles, accedes siccus ad unctum.

b). Third Person Singular.

Epist. I, 13, 2-3

Augusto reddes signata volumina Vini,
si validus, si lactus erit, si denique poscet;

22). Apodosis in the Imperative.

A future tense (Future or Future Perfect) in the Protasis with an Imperative in the Apodosis is not an uncommon combination.

In laws, treaties and legal formulae, also in formal rules and maxims, the Future Imperative is usual. It occurs in two passages from the old laws cited by Gellius (*IV*, 3, 3. *XX*, 1, 45). It is often employed by Plautus, less often by Terence and Cato. It is of frequent occurrence in Cicero, especially in the *Epp.* ad Att. 3 times in Catullus.

The Present Imperative occurs in Ennius, several times in Plautus, once in Terence (*Haut.* 618); rare in Cicero, not found in Catullus. Lucretius does not use either combination. In the only instance in Tibullus (*I*, 4, 45) in which either form is found, the Present Imperative is used. The Present Imperative is more common than the Future Imperative in Propertius (5-2) and Ovid (38-6).

1. Present Imperative in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 5, 30-31

fama civem causaque priorem
sperne, domi si gnatus erit fecundave coniunx.

Serm. II, 5, 45-48

Sicui praeterea validus male filius in re
praeclara sublatuſ aletur, ne manifestum
caelibis obsequium nudet te, leniter in spem
adrepe officiosus,

Serm. II, 5, 106-108

Siquis
forte coheredum senior male tussiet, huic tu
dic,

Epist. I, 8, 3

Si quaeret quid agam, dic.....

Epist. I, 12, 22-23

et siquid petet ultro
defer:

2. Future Imperative in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 14, 23-24

Si per invisum mora ianitorem
Fiet, abito.

Epist. I, 13, 6-7

Si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae,
abicito

3. Imperative of *memini* in the Apodosis.A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular,

Epist. I, 8, 15-16

Si dicet 'recte,' primum gaudere, subinde
praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento :

23). Present Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

1. Jussive Subjunctive.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 24, 27-29

Si quaeret "pater urbium"
Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat
Refrenare licentiam,

Serm. I, 3, 69-72

Amicus dulcis, ut aequum est,
cum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce,
si modo plura mihi bona sunt, inclinet, amari
si volet: hac lege in trutina ponetur eadem.

Epist. I, 20, 26-27

Forte meum siquis te percontabitur aevum :
me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembris,

2. Subjunctive in a Rhetorical Question.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 3, 250-254

Si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare,
nec quicquam differe, utrumne in pulvere, trimus

quale prius, ludas opus an meretricis amore
sollicitus piores: quaero, faciasne quod olim
mutatus Polemon?

Quaero is parenthetic and without influence upon the construction.

V. Protasis in the Future Perfect Indicative.

24). Apodosis in the Present Indicative.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Epod. 3, 19-20

At siquid umquam tale concupiveris,
Iocose Maecenas, precor

b). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 1, 82-83

si mala condiderit in quem quis carmina, ius est
iudiciumque.'

est: the Present denotes the certainty of the existence of the *ius iudiciumque*, apart from the condition.

Serm. II, 1, 83

Esto, siquis mala;

i. e. *esto, siquis mala condiderit, ius est iudiciumque*.

B. Protasis introduced by *nisi*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. II, 2, 13-16

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
Fugerit venis et aquosus albo
Corpore languor.

25). Apodosis in the Future Indicative.

The conditional act is represented as completed prior to the beginning of that of the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Serm. I, 3, 139-140

et mihi dulces
ignoscent, siquid peccaro stultus, amici,

Serm. I, 9, 57-58

non, hodie si
exclusus fuero, desistam;

b). Second Person Singular.

Od. III, 23, 1-6

Caelo supinas si tuleris manus
Nascente luna, rustica Phidyle,
Si ture placaris et horna
Frugè Lares avidaque porca,
Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
Fecunda vitis nec.....

Epod. 10, 21-24

Opima quodsi praeda curvo litore
Porrecta mergos iuveris,
Libidinosus immolabitur caper
Et agna Tempestatibus.

Serm. II, 3, 67

tune insanus eris si acceperis?

Serm. II, 3, 124-126

Quantulum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum,
ungere si caules oleo meliore caputque
coeperis inpexa foedum porrigine?

Serm. II, 3, 319-320

‘non, si te ruperis’, inquit,
‘par eris.’

c). Third Person Singular.

Epod. 6, 15-16

An siquis atro dente me petiverit,
Inultus ut flebo puer?

Epod. 15, 15-16

Nec semel offensi cedit constantia formae,
Si certus intrarit dolor.

Serm. II, 2, 50-52

Ergo
siquis nunc mergos suavis edixerit assos,
parebit pravi docilis Romana iuventus.

Serm. II, 3, 290-292

‘frigida si puerum quartana reliquerit, illo
mane die, quo tu indicis ieiunia, nudus
in Tiberi stabit.’

Serm. II, 4, 6

Quodsi interciderit tibi nunc aliquid, repetes mox,

Future time conceived as present.

Serm. II, 4, 17-19

Si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes,
ne gallina malum responset dura palato,
doctus eris vivam mixto mersare Falerno :

doctus : adjective, not participle.

Serm. II, 5, 81-83

Sic tibi Penelope frugi est : quae si semel uno
de sene gustarit tecum partita lucellum,
ut canis a corio numquam absterrebitur uncto.

Epist. I, 16, 33-34

Qui dedit hoc hodie, cras, si volet, auferet, ut si
detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem.

A. P. 299-301

Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poetae,
si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile numquam
tonsoni Licino commiserit.

A. P. 468-469

Nec semel hoc fecit, nec, si retractus erit iam,
fiet homo et ponet famosae mortis amorem.

B. *Si ncn.*

a). Second Person Singular.

Epist. I, 17, 31-32

moriatur frigore, si non
rettuleris pannum.

1. The Future has imperative force.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Serm. I, 4, 103-105

Liberius si
dixero quid, si forte iocosius, hoc mihi iuris
cum venia dabis :

b). Third Person Singular.

Epist. I, 1, 85-87

cui si vitiosa libido
fecerit auspicium, 'cras ferramenta Teanum
tolletis, fabri!'

26). Apodosis in the Future Perfect Indicative.

Two actions are represented as contemporaneous. A conditional period with the Future Perfect in both members is rare; it occurs in Plautus and Cicero, it is not found in Terence, Lucretius or the Elegiac Poets.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Serm. II, 2, 54-55

Nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud,
si te alio pravum detorseris.

b). Third Person Singular.

A. P. 47-48

Dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum
reddiderit iunctura novum.

27). Apodosis in the Present Subjunctive.

1. Optative Subjunctive.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Epod. 3, 1-3

Parentis olim siquis impia manu
Senile guttur fregerit,
Edit cicutis alium nocentius.

edit: an archaic form of the Present Subjunctive, used by Cicero in his letters (cf. *ad Fam. IX, 20, 3*) and often by Plautus (cf. *Trin. 339*). It occurs again in *Sat. II, 8, 90*. Cf. *Verg. Aen. 12, 801*.

2. Jussive Subjunctive.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

A. P. 386-389

Siquid tamen olim
scripseris, in Maeci descendat iudicis auris
et patris et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum,
membranis intus positis:

3. Subjunctive in a Prohibition.

A. Protasis introduced by *nisi*.

a). Third Person Singular.

A. P. 191-192

Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
inciderit;

B. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 5, 24-26

neu, si vafer unus et alter
insidiatorem praeroso fugerit hamo,
aut spem deponas aut artem inlusus omittas.

CHAPTER II.

Indeterminate Protases (continued) B. Subjunctive Use.

28). In the first class of Indeterminate Periods an Indicative tense is employed in the Protasis, in the second class the Protasis has either the Present or Perfect Subjunctive.

The Apodosis is usually in the Present Subjunctive, less often in the Perfect Subjunctive. Occasionally Horace uses the Present or Future Indicative in the Apodosis.

I. Present Subjunctive in the Protasis.

29). Present Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

The large number of instances in which Horace uses this combination in comparison with *si sit-est* and *si sit-erit* is noticeable. In this respect he presents a marked similarity to Cicero in his philosophical writings. Blase, in an article in the *Archiv*, Vol. IX, p. 17ff., *Der Konjunktiv des Präsens im Bedingungssätze*, presents a table in which he shows that *si sit-sit*, although of more frequent occurrence than *si sit-est* and *si sit-erit* in most writers of the Ante-Classical and Augustan periods, becomes less and less common in following writers and almost disappears in late Latin, while, on the other hand, *si sit-est* and *si sit-erit* enjoy an ever increasing popularity.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Od. III, 16, 38

Nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges.

Epist. II, 1, 3-4

in publica commoda peccem,
si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Caesar.

Epist. II, 1, 79-81

Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae
fabula si dubitem, clament periisse pudorem
cuncti paene patres,

A. P. 35-37

Hunc ego me, siquid componere curem,
non magis esse velim, quam naso vivere pravo,
spectandum nigris oculis nigroque capillo.

b). Second Person Singular.

Od. I, 13, 13-15

Non, si me satis audias,
Speres perpetuum dulcia barbare
Laedentem oscula,

si-audias is not parenthetic; did she not listen to him she might entertain the hope.

Serm. I, 1, 43

'Quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem.'

Quod = *at id*.

Serm. I, 1, 46-49

non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, ut si
reticulum panis venalis inter onusto
forte vehas umero, nihilo plus accipias quam
qui nil portarit.

Serm. I, 1, 88-91

At si cognatos, nullo natura labore
quos tibi dat, retinere velis servareque amicos,
infelix operam perdas, ut siquis asellum
in campo doceat parentem currere frenis.

Serm. I, 4, 55-56

quem si dissolvas, quivis stomachetur eodem
quo personatus pacto pater.

Serm. I, 4, 56-62

His, ego quae nunc,
olim quae scripsit Lucilius, eripias si
tempora certa modosque, et quod prius ordine verbum est
posterius facias praeponens ultima primis,
non, ut si solvas 'postquam Discordia taetra
belli ferratos postis portasque refregit,'
invenias etiam disiecti membra poetac.

vs. 60: i. e. ut (*invenias*) si solvas.

Serm. I, 4, 140-141

cui si concedere nolis,
multa poetarum veniat manus,

Serm. II, 3, 128-130

Populum si caedere saxis
incipias servosve tuos, quos aere pararis,
insanum te omnes pueri clamentque puellae;

c). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 3, 65-68

Ter si resurgat murus aeneus
Auctore Phoebō, ter pereat meis
Excisus Argivis, ter uxor
Capta virum puerosque ploret.'

Od. III, 27, 45-48

Siquis infamem mihi nunc iuvenum
Dedat iratae, lacerare ferro et
Frangere enitar modo multum amati
Cornua monstri.

Serm. I, 1, 15-19

.....Siquis deus "en ego" dicat
.....
.....nolint.

Serm. I, 3, 80-83

Siquis eum servum, patinam qui tollere iussus
semesos piscis tepidumque ligurrierit ius,
in cruce suffigat: Labeone insanior inter
sanos dicatur.

Serm. I, 4, 41-42

neque, siqui scribat uti nos
sermoni propiora, putes hunc esse poetam.

Serm. I, 4, 67-68

at bene siquis
et vivat puris manibus, contemnat utrumque.

Serm. I, 6, 30-32

Ut siqui aegrotet quo morbo Barrus, haberi
et cupiat formonsus, eat quacumque, puellis
iniciat curam quaerendi singula,

Serm. I, 7, 15-17

duo si discordia vexet inertis
aut si disparibus bellum incidat, ut Diomed
cum Lycio Glauco, discedat pigrior,

Serm. II, 3, 104-108

Siquis emat citharas, emptas comportet in unum,
nec studio citharae nec Musae deditus ulli,
si scalpra et formas non sutor, nautica vela
aversus mercaturis, delirus et amens
undique dicatur merito.

Serm. II, 3, 111-120

Siquis ad ingentem frumenti semper acervum
porrectus vigilet cum longo fuste, neque illinc
audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum,
ac potius foliis parcus vescatur amaris;
si positus intus Chii veterisque Falerni
mille cadis, nihil est, ter centum milibus, acre
potet acetum; age, si et stramentis incubet unde-
octoginta annos natus, cui stragula vestis,
blattarum ac tinearum epulae, putrescat in arca:
nimirum insanus paucis videatur,

Serm. II, 3, 214-218

Siquis lectica nitidam gestare amet agnam,
huic vestem ut gnatae, paret ancillas, paret aurum,
Rufam aut Pusillam appellet fortique marito
destinet uxorem: interdicto huic omne adimat ius
praetor et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos.

Serm. II, 3, 248-249

ludere par impar, equitare in harundine longa
siquem delectet barbatum, amentia verset.

Serm. II, 3, 268-271

haec siquis tempestatis prope ritu
mobilia et caeca fluitantia sorte labore
reddere certa sibi, nihilo plus explicet, ac si
insanire paret certa ratione modoque.'

Serm. II, 7, 24

siquis ad illa deus subito te agat, usque recuses,

Epist. I, 1, 70-74

Quodsi me populus Romanus forte roget, cur
.....
.....referam:

Epist. I, 16, 25-29

Siquis bella tibi terra pugnata marique
 dicat et his verbis vacuas permulceat auris :
 'Tene magis salvum populus velit an populum tu,
 servet in ambiguo qui consulit et tibi et urbi,
 Iuppiter,' Augusti laudes adgnosce possis :

Epist. II, 2, 2-17

siquis forte velit puerum tibi vendere natum
 Tibure vel Gabiis et tecum sic agat "hic et

 des nummos, excepta nihil te si fuga laedit"
 ille ferat pretium poenae securus, opinor.

B. *Si non.*

a). Second Person Singular.

Serm. II, 3, 259

.....si non des, optet.

C. *Nisi.*

a). Second Person Singular.

Serm. I, 3, 85

quod nisi concedas, habere insuavis :

1. Jussive Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 9, 33-34

loquaces,
 si sapiat, vitet simul atque adoleverit aetas."'

Serm. II, 5, 70-72

mulier si forte dolosa
 libertusve senem delirum temperet, illis
 accedas socius ; laudes, lauderis ut absens.

Epist. I, 6, 15-16

Insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui,
 ultra quam satis est virtutem si petat ipsam.

2. Prohibitive Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 5, 16-17

ne tamen illi
 tu comes exterior, si postulet, ire recuses.'

3. Subjunctive in a Rhetorical Question in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Serm. II, 6, 30-31

‘tu pulses omne quod obstat,
ad Maecenatem memori si mente recurras?’

b). Third Person Singular.

Epist. I, 16, 36-38

Idem, si clamet furem, neget esse pudicum,
contendat laqueo collum pressisse patrum :
mordeat obprobriis falsis mutemque colores?

30). Apodosis in the Perfect Subjunctive.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Epod. 2, 39-50

Quodsi pudica mulier in partem iuvet
Domum atque dulcis liberos,
.....extruat.....
.....siccet.....
.....apparet :
Non me Lucina iuverint conchyliis
Magisve rhombus aut scari,

b). Third Person Plural.

Od. IV, 8, 20-22

neque
Si chartae sileant quod bene feceris,
Mercedem tuleris.

Possibly *tuleris* may be Future Perfect Indicative.

31). Apodosis in the Present Indicative.

1. General Conditions.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Serm. I, 2, 7-11

Hunc si perconteris, avi cur atque parentis
praeclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem,
omnia conductis coemens obsonia nummis,
sordidus atque animi quod parvi nolit haberi,
respondet.

Serm. II, 1, 20

cui male si palpare, recalcitrat undique tutus.

b). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 29, 57-59

Non est meum, si mugiat Africis
Malus procellis, ad miseris preces
Decurrere et votis pacisci,

Epist. I, 16, 46-47

'Nec furtum feci nec fugi' si mihi dicat
servos: 'habes pretium, loris non ureris' aio.

2. A verb or expression of duty, obligation, or the like in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Serm. I, 3, 111-112

Iura inventa metu iniusti fateare necesse est,
tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi.

b). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 3, 43-44

Ac pater ut gnati, sic nos debemus, amici
siquod sit vitium, non fastidire:

3. *Si modo* in the Protasis with the force of *dummodo*, introducing a proviso.

a). Second Person Singular.

Serm. I, 2, 73-76

At quanto meliora monet pugnantiaque istis
dives opis natura suae, tu si modo recte
dispensare velis ac non fugienda petendis
inmiscere.

b). Third Person Singular.

Epist. I, 1, 39-40

nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit,
si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem.

32). Apodosis in the Future Indicative.

1. The Subjunctive is due to the close relationship originally existing between the Present Subjunctive and the Future Indicative,

so that the Present Subjunctive, Future Indicative, and Present Indicative might easily be interchanged.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 3, 7-8

Si fractus inlabatur orbis,
Inpavidum ferient ruinae.

Epod. 11, 15-18

'Quodsi meis inaestuēt praecordiis
libera bilis, ut haec ingrata ventis dividat
fomenta vulnus nil malum levantia;
desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor.'

2. The subject of the Protasis is the indefinite *quis*, the condition referring not to a particular person, but general in character.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

A. P. 461-464

Si curet quis opem ferre et demittere funem,
'qui scis, an prudens huc se deiecerit atque
servari nolit?' dicam, Siculique poetae
narrabo interitum.

3. A verb of ability in the Apodosis.

A. *Ni*.

a). First Person Singular.

Epist. II, 2, 52-54

sed quod non desit habentem
quae poterunt umquam satis expurgare cicutae,
ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus?

4. *Si* has the force of *etiamsi*.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Plural.

Serm. I, 6, 42-44

At hic, si plostra ducenta
concurrentque foro tria funera magna, sonabit
cornua quod vincatque tubas:

II. Perfect Subjunctive in the Protasis.

33). Present Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

The Protasis represents the action as completed prior to the beginning of that of the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 4, 93-95

Mentio siquae

de Capitolini furtis iniecta Petilli
te coram fuerit, defendas ut tuus est mos :

Epist. I, 11, 15-16

nec, si te validus iactaverit Auster in alto,
idcirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas.

1 The Present Subjunctive in a Rhetorical Question in the Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 3, 94-95

Quid faciam, si furtum fecerit, aut si
prodiderit commissa fide sponsumve negarit?

Conversion to Past Time.

34). An Indeterminate Subjunctive Period is occasionally identical in form with a Period of Action Non-Occurrent. This takes place when a future subjunctive condition is transferred to the past, becoming relatively future, i. e. denoting future action from the standpoint of the past. The Present Subjunctive is then replaced by the Imperfect Subjunctive, the Perfect by the Pluperfect.

This transference occurs only when the context clearly shows that past action is supposed. The tense of the Subjunctive does not imply that the condition is contrary to fact; the supposition may, or may not, have been fulfilled.

35). The Imperfect Subjunctive in both Protasis and Apodosis.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Epist. II, 1, 241-244

Quodsi

iudicium subtile videndis artibus illud
ad libros et ad haec Musarum dona vocares,
Boeotum in crasso iurares aere natum.

b). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 2, 68-72

Huic si muttonis verbis mala tanta videnti
diceret haec animus: 'quid vis tibi? numquid ego a te
magno prognatum deposco consule cunnum
velatumque stola, mea cum conferbuit ira?'
Quid responderet?

Serm. I, 3, 4-6

Caesar, qui cogere posset,
si peteret per amicitiam patris atque suam, non
quicquam proficeret;

B. *Nisi*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 3, 285-286.

mentem, nisi litigiosus,
exciperet dominus, cum venderet.

Cf. *Serm. I, 6, 85-87*

36). Protasis in the Pluperfect Subjunctive, Apodosis in the Imperfect.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 3, 6-7

si collibuisset, ab ovo
usque ad mala citaret 'io Bacchae'

Collibuisset: the Pluperfect is due to the fact that the Present System of this verb was not in use.

Serm. I, 6, 78-80

Vestem servosque sequentis,
in magno ut populo, siqui vidisset, avita
ex re praeberi sumptus mihi crederet illos.

Vidisset: Pluperfect because the action of seeing is prior to that of believing. Expressed as a future subjunctive condition it would be *si viderit-credat*.

CHAPTER III.

Periods of Action Non-Occurrent.

37). Conditional Periods implying the non-occurrence of the action have the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive in both Protasis and Apodosis.

For exceptional cases in Horace cf. § § 34-36.

I. Protasis in the Imperfect Subjunctive.

38). Apodosis in the Imperfect Subjunctive.

1. Protasis and Apodosis both denoting present action.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Epist. I, 19, 17-18

quodsi
pallerem casu, biberent exangue cuminum.

i. e. if I were pale (as I am not. Cf. *Epist. I, 20, 24.*)

Epist. II, 1, 250-257

Nec sermones ego malle
repentis per humum quam res componere gestas,
terrarumque situs et flumina dicere et arces
montibus impositas et barbara regna tuisque
auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem,
claustraque custodem pacis cohibentia Ianum
et formidatam Parthis te principe Romam,
si, quantum cuperem, possem quoque ;

b). Second Person Singular.

Od. II, 5, 21-24

Quem si puellarum insereres choro,
Mire sagacis falleret hospites
Discrimen obscurum solutis
Crinibus ambiguoque voltu.

The reference to present action is clearly brought out by a paraphrase: If he were standing among a group of young girls, he would deceive even a shrewd man.

Od. III, 10, 1-4

Extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce,
Saevo nupta viro, me tamen asperas
Porrectum ante fores obicere incolis
Plorares Aquilonibus.

Serm. I, 9, 45-47

Haberes
magnum adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,
hunc hominem velles si tradere.

Epist. I, 3, 25-27

Quodsi
frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses:
quo te caelestis sapientia duceret, ires.

Epist. I, 7, 92-93

'Pol me miserum, patrone, vocares,
si velles' inquit 'verum mihi ponere nomen.

i. e. you would not call me *durum*, *attentum*, as you do, but rather *miserum*.

c). Third Person Singular.

Od. IV, 8, 22-24

Quid foret Iliae
Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
Opstaret meritis invida Romuli?

Serm. I, 2, 49-53

At hic si,
qua res, qua ratio suaderet, quaque modeste
munifico esse licet, vellet bonus atque benignus
esse, daret quantum satis esset, nec sibi damno
dedecorique foret.

Serm. I, 4, 52-53

Numqui Pomponius istis
audiret leviora, pater si viveret?

Serm. I, 6, 93-97

Nam si natura iuberet
a certis annis aevom remeare peractum,
atque alios legere, ad fastum quoscumque parentis
optaret sibi quisque, meis contentus honestos
fascibus et sellis nollem mihi sumere,

Epist. I, 17, 13-14

'Si pranderet holus patienter, regibus uti
nollet Aristippus.'

Epist. I, 17, 14-15

'Si sciret regibus uti,
fastidiret holus, qui me notat.'

Epist. II, 2, 146-147

si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphae,
narrares medicis:

The contrary to fact implication is made clear by a paraphrase,
practically the sentence means: If you were suffering from the
dropsy, you would consult your physician.

Epist. II, 2, 156-157

nempe ruberes,
viveret in terris te siquis avarior uno.

B. *Si non.*

a). Third Person Singular.

Epist. II, 2, 149-151

Si vulnus tibi monstrata radice vel herba
non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba
proficiente nihil curarier:

i. e. If you were employing a method of treatment which did you no
good you would discontinue it.

A. P. 289-291

Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis
quam lingua Latium, si non offenderet unum
quemque poetarum limae labor et mora.

C. *Ni.*

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm I, 5, 58-59

'O tua cornu
ni foret execto frons,' inquit 'quid faceres,

2. Protasis and Apodosis both denoting past action.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Epist. I, 17, 50-51

Sed tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet
plus dapis et rixae multo minus invidiaeque.

B. *Ni*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 8, 59-61

Quis esset

finis, ni sapiens sic Nomentanus amicum
tolleret:

3. Protasis denoting past action, Apodosis present action.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Second Person Singular.

Od. II, 8, 3-5

Dente si nigro fieres vel uno
Turpior ungui,
Crederem.

II. Pluperfect Subjunctive in the Protasis.

39). Apodosis in the Imperfect Subjunctive.

1. Protasis denoting past action, Apodosis present action.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. II, 8, 1-5

Ulla si iuris tibi peierati
Poena, Barine, nocuisset umquam,
.....
Crederem.

Serm. I, 10, 67-71

sed ille,

si foret hoc nostrum fato dilatus in aevum,
detereret sibi multa, recideret omne quod ultra
perfectum traheretur, et in versu faciendo
saepe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet unguis.

Epist. II, 1, 90-92

Quodsi tam Graecis novitas invisâ fuisset
quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus? Aut quid haberet,
quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus?

B. *Ni*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Epist. II, 1, 132-133

Castis cum pueris ignara puella mariti
disceret unde preces, vatem ni Musa dedisset?

2. Protasis and Apodosis both denoting past action.

A. *Ni*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. IV, 6, 13-24

Ille non inclusus equo Minervae
 Sacra mentito male feriatos
 Troas et lactam Priami choreis
 Falleret aulam,
 Sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas heu!
 Nescios fari pueros Achivis
 Ureret flammis, etiam latentem
 Matris in alvo,
 Ni tuis victus Venerisque gratae
 Vocibus divom pater adnuisset
 Rebus Aeneae potiore ductos
 Alite muros.

40). Apodosis in the Pluperfect Subjunctive.

A. Protasis introduced by *si*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Epist. I, 2, 24-26

quae si cum sociis stultus cupidusque bibisset,
 sub domina meretrice fuisset turpis et excors,
 vixisset canis immundus vel amica luto sus.

B. *Nisi*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 5, 78-80

et quos
 numvuam erepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici
 villa recepisset lacrimoso non sine fumo,

Serm. I, 9, 47-48. Cf. § 48, c. § 53, 2.

Indicative Apodosis.

41). To Periods of Action Non-Occurrent belong also the following cases in which a past tense of the Indicative stands in the Apodosis expressing, with a certain rhetorical emphasis, the certainty with which

an event would have taken place, had it not been for the intervention of some other event, or that an action had actually begun, but was checked or interrupted by the action of the Protasis.

I. Protasis in the Pluperfect Subjunctive.

42). Apodosis in the Pluperfect Indicative.

A. *Si non*.

a). Third Person Plural.

Od. III, 16, 1-7

Inclusam Danaen turris aenea
Robustaeque fores et vigilum canum
Tristes excubiae munierant satis
Nocturnis ab adulteris,
Si non Acrisium virginis abditae
Custodem pavidum Iuppiter et Venus
Risissent:

B. *Nisi*.

a). Third Person Singular.

Od, II, 17, 27-29

Me truncus inlapsus cerebro
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
Dextra levasset,

NOTE. Verbs expressing ability, duty, necessity and the like, when in the Apodosis of a Period of Action Non-Occurrent, commonly are in a past tense of the Indicative *Madvig, Lat. Gram. § 348, c. Schmalz, Lat. Gram. § 339. Blase, De Modorum Temporumque Permutatione, Argentorati, 1888, p. 38 ff.*

In *Serm. II, 1, 6-7* the Apodosis is an expression of propriety with the Imperfect Indicative, and the Protasis is omitted. Cf. § 48.

CHAPTER IV.

General Past Conditions.

43). In sentences introduced by *si*, with the verb in the Imperfect or Pluperfect, expressing repeated action, "as often as," "every time that," or action taking place at no definite time, the Indicative is used in early Latin.

Plaut. As. 143. Atque ea si erant, magnam habebas dis gratiam.

Aul. 427. Bacch. 426.

Caesar, Cicero and Sallust generally use the Indicative, rarely the Subjunctive.

Caes. B. C. III, 110, 4. Si quis prehenderetur, consensu militum eripiebatur.

Sall. Jug. 58, 3. Sin Numidae propius accessissent ibi virtutem ostendere.

Catull. 84, 1. Commoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet dicere Arrius.

In Livy and Tacitus the Subjunctive is of frequent occurrence, Suetonius uses it almost exclusively. In late Latin both Indicative and Subjunctive are used, one about as often as the other.

In two instances in sentences introduced by *si*, Horace uses the Imperfect Subjunctive in the Protasis of a General Past Condition* with the Imperfect Indicative in the Apodosis.

a). Second Person Singular.

A. P. 438-439

Quintilio siquid recitares, 'corrigere sodes
hoc' aiebat 'et hoc.'

A. P. 442-443

Si defendere delictum quam vertere mallets,
nullum ultra verbum aut operam insumebat inanem,

*I have, for the most part, made no special classification of General Conditional Periods with the Indicative or Present and Perfect Subjunctive.

Conditional Periods in Oratio Obliqua.

44). There are but few instances in Horace of a Conditional Period in Oratio Obliqua.

1. A. *Si*.

Serm. I, 5, 101-103

namque deos didici securum agere aevom,
nec, siquid miri faciat natura, deos id
tristis ex alto caeli demittere tecto.

B. *Sive*.

Serm. II, 5, 108-109

2. After a verb or expression of *threatening*.

A. *Si*.

Serm. I, 3, 120-124

Nam ut ferula caedas meritum maiora subire
verbera non vereor, cum dicas esse paris res
furta latrociniiis et magnis parva mineris
falce recisurum simili te, si tibi regnum
permittant homines.

Serm. II, 1, 47-49

Cervius iratus leges minitatur et urnam,
Canidia Albuci, quibus est inimica, venenum,
grande malum Turius, siquid se iudice certes.

Serm. II, 3, 9-10

Atqui voltus erat multa et praeclara minantis,
si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto.

B. *Nisi*.

Od. I, 10, 9-12

Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
Risit Apollo.

3. Informal Oratio Obliqua.

A. *Ni*.

Serm. I, 9, 36-37

et casu tum respondere vadato
debebat; quod ni fecisset, perdere litem.

Fecisset represents a *fecerit* of the bail contract; *quod* has the force of *et hoc* and *debebat* is felt with *perdere*.

Serm. II, 3, 84-87

Heredes Staberi summam incidere sepulcro,
ni sic fecissent, gladiatorum dare centum
damnati populo paria atque epulum arbitrio Arri,
frumenti quantum metit Africa.

Fecissent represents a *fecerint* in the terms of the will.

Conditional Periods with Dependent Apodosis.

45). The Apodosis, although it is the principal clause of a conditional period, may itself be subordinate.

I find in the writings of Horace the following instances of a dependent Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

1. Final Subjunctive with *ut*.

A. *Si*.

Serm. II, 5, 47-50

leniter in spem
adrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus
heres et, siquis casus puerum egerit Orco,
in vacuum venias:

Epist. I, 18, 78-81

Fallimur et quondam non dignum tradimus: ergo
quem sua culpa premet, deceptus omitte tueri,
ut penitus notum, si temptent crimina, serves
tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio:

B. *Si-si non*.

Epist. I, 1, 65-66

Isne tibi melius suadet, qui rem facias, rem,
si possis, recte, si non, quocumque modo rem,

The Subjunctive depends upon a supplied *suadet ut*.

2. Final Subjunctive with *ne*.

A. *Si*.

Serm. I, 2, 86-89

Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos mercantur: opertos
inspiciunt, ne, si facies, ut saepe, decora
molli fulta pedest, emptorem inducat hiantem,
quod pulchrae clunes, breve quod caput, ardua cervix.

Serm. I, 6, 85-87

nec timuit, sibi ne vitio quis verteret, olim
si praeco parvas aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor
mercedes sequer :

Epist. I, 3, 15-20

Quid mihi Celsus agit, monitus multumque monen-
dus,
privatas ut quaerat opes et tangere vitet
scripta Palatinus quaecumque recepit Apollo,
ne, si forte suas repetitum venerit olim
grex avium plumas, moveat cornicula risum
furtivis nudata coloribus?

Epist. I, 16, 19-23

sed vereor, necui de te plus quam tibi credas,
neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum,
neu, si te populus sanum recteque valentem
dictitet, occultam febrem sub tempus edendi
dissimules, donec manibus tremor incidat unctis.

3. Subjunctive in a Relative Final clause.

A. *Si*.

Serm. II, 8, 25-26

Nomentanus ad hoc, qui, siquid forte lateret,
indice monstraret digito :

4. Subjunctive in a Consecutive clause with *ut*.A. *Si*.

Serm. I, 1, 56-58

Eo fit,

plenior ut siquos delectet copia iusto,
cum ripa simul avolsos ferat Aufidus acer.

Serm. II, 3, 91-94

Quoad vixit, credidit ingens
pauperiem vitium et cavit nihil acrius, ut, si
forte minus locuples uno quadrante periret,
ipse videretur sibi nequior :

5. Subjunctive in a clause of Characteristic.

A. *Si*.

A. P. 361-362

erit quae, si propius stes,
te capiat magis, et quaedam, si longius apstes.

6. Indicative Apodosis with verb dependent upon *cum*.A. *Si*.

Serm. II, 3, 272-273

Quid? Cum Picens excerpens semina pomis
gaudes, si cameram percusti forte, penes te es?

Epist. II, 1, 221-222

cum laedimur, unum
siquis amicorum est ausus reprehendere verum;

Complex Conditions.

46). Either the Protasis or the Apodosis may be of a complex nature, containing a statement that is modified by a condition, expressed or implied.

I, The Protasis a Complex Idea.

47). Present Indicative (supplied) in the Apodosis.

A. *Si*.

Epist. I, 6, 12-14

Gaudeat an doleat, cupiat metuatne, quid ad rem,
si, quicquid vidit melius peiusve sua spe,
defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet?

Quicquid has a conditional force. The Protasis to *quid (attinet) ad rem* is contained in the whole statement *si-torpet?*

48). Present Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

1. Optative Subjunctive.

A. *Si*.

Epist. II, 1, 180-181

Valeat res ludicra, si me
palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.

B. *Si non*.

Serm. II, 1, 6-7

Peream male, si non
optimum erat;

Peream is Apodosis to the rest of the sentence; the true Protasis to *optimum erat*, i. e. *si quievissem*, is omitted.

C. *Ni*.

Serm. I, 9, 47-48

dispeream, ni
summosses omnis.'

The same construction as in the preceding example. The Protasis to *summosses*, i. e. *si me tradidisses* is not expressed.

48 b). Apodosis implied in *vel merito*.

A. *Si non*.

Serm. I, 6, 19-22, cf. § 166, b.

II. The Apodosis a Complex Idea.

49). Present Indicative in the Protasis.

A. *Si*.

Serm. II, 2, 9-13

Leporem sectatus equove
lassus ab indomito vel, si Romana fatigat
militia adsuetum graecari, seu pila velox
molliter austerum studio fallente laborem,
seu te discus agit, pete cedentem aera disco:

The Apodosis to *si-fatigat* is *seu pila-disco*.

Epist. I, 17, 25-26

Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat,
mirabor, vitae via si conversa decebit.

Quem has a conditional force and the clause *quem-velat* forms the Protasis to the sentence *mirabor-decebit*.

A. P. 422-425

Si vero est, unctum qui recte ponere possit
et spondere levi pro paupere et eripere artis
litibus implicitum, mirabor, si sciet inter
noscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum.

B. *Nisi*.

Epist. I, 2, 54

Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit.

50). Future Indicative in the Protasis.

A. *Si*.

Serm. II, 3, 66-68

'Accipe quod numquam reddas mihi' si tibi dicam,
tunc insanus eris si acceperis, an magis excors
reicta praeda, quam praesens Mercurius fert?

Serm. II, 4, 51-53

Massica si caelo suppones vina sereno,
nocturna, siquid crassi est, tenuabitur aura,
et decedet odor nervis inimicus;

Serm. II, 5, 27-30

Magna minorve foro si res certabitur olim,
vivat uter locuples sine gnatis, improbus, ultro
qui meliorem audax vocet in ius, illius esto
defensor;

51). Present Subjunctive in the Protasis.

A. *Si*.

A. P. 1-5

Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
iungere si velit et varias inducere plumas
undique conlatis membris, ut turpiter atrum
desinat in pisces mulier formosa superne:
spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?

52). Imperfect Subjunctive in the Protasis.

A. *Si*.

Epist. II, 1, 194-196

Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus, seu
diversum confusa genus panthera camelo
sive elephans albus volgi converteret ora:

Epist. II, 2, 155-157

At si divitiae prudentem reddere possent,
si cupidum timidumque minus te: nempe ruberes,
viveret in terris te siquis avarior uno.

Earnest Asseverations.

53). I find in the works of Horace four instances of an earnest asseveration with *peream*, or the like, in the Apodosis. The form of the Protasis is determined by the sense.

1. Affirmative Protasis.

Serm. I, 9, 38-40

‘Inteream, si
aut valeo stare aut novi civilia iura :

Serm. II, 6, 54-55

At omnes di exagitent me,
si quicquam.

2. Negative Protasis.

Serm. I, 9, 47-48

dispeream, ni
summosses omnis.’

Cf. *Catull.* 92, 2. *Dispeream, nisi amat.*

Serm. II, 1, 6-7

Peream male, si non
optimum erat ;

Adversative Use of Nisi.

54). Often, especially in colloquial language, *nisi* has the meaning *but*, *except*, and serves to introduce a limitation. This occurs in connection with negative words (as *nullus*, *non*, *nolo*, etc.), in questions with negative force, and in propositions where a negative is implied.

55). 1. In connection with negative words.

A. The negative precedes.

a). *Non-nisi*.

Serm. I, 7, 11-15

Hectora Priamiden, animosum atque inter Achillem
ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima divideret mors,
non aliam ob causam, nisi quod virtus in utroque
summa fuit ;

Epist. II, 1, 114-115

habrotonum aegro

non audet nisi qui didicit dare ;

A. P. 475-476

quem vero arripuit, tenet occiditque legendo,
non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris, hirudo.

b). *Nec-nisi.*

Serm. I, 4, 73

nec recito cuiquam nisi amicis,

c). *Nihil (nil)-nisi.*

Serm. II, 4, 25-26

mendose, quoniam vacuis committere venis
nil nisi lene decet :

Serm. II, 6, 4-5

Nil amplius oro,

Maia nate, nisi ut propria haec mihi munera faxis.

Epist. I, 12, 23

...nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et aecum.

Epist. II, 1, 49

miraturque nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit.

Epist. II, 1, 83

vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt,

d). *Nullus-nisi.*

Serm. I, 2, 30

contra alius nullam nisi olenti in fornice stantem.

e). *Numquam-nisi.*

Epod. 7, 11-12

Neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus
Numquam nisi in dispar feris.

Epist. I, 19, 7-8

Ennius ipse pater numquam nisi potus ad arma
prosiliuit dicenda.

f). *Nolo-nisi.*

Serm. I, 2, 28-29

Sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas,
quarum subsuta talos tegat instita veste :

B. The negative follows.

a). *Nisi-non.*

Serm. II, 1, 18-20

nisi dextro tempore, Flacci
verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem,

b). *Nisi-ne.*

Serm. II, 2, 15-16

nisi Hymettia mella Falerno
ne biberis diluta.

Serm. II, 4, 87

.....
quae nisi divitibus nequeunt contingere mensis?'

56). 2. With implication of negative.

Serm. II, 2, 58

ac nisi mutatum parcit defundere vinum,

Serm. II, 5, 7-8

et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est. atqui.

Epist. II, 1, 18-22

Sed tuus hic populus, sapiens et iustus in uno
te nostris ducibus, te Graïs antefereundo,
cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque
aestimat et, nisi quae terris semota suisque
temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit,

57). 3. Question with negative force.

Serm. II, 1, 52-53

Dente lupus, cornu taurus petit: unde, nisi intus
monstratum?

Epist. I, 16, 39-40

Falsus honor iuvat et mendax infamia terret
quem nisi mendosum et medicandum?

Epist. II, 2, 99-100

Discedo Alcaeus puncto illius; ille meo quis?
Quis nisi Callimachus?

58). 4. *Ni* occurs once in this construction.

Epod. 1, 7-8

Utrumne iussi persequemur otium
Non dulce, ni tecum simul,

59). 5. *Nisi quod*, introducing a limitation, occurs in one instance in an affirmative proposition.

Serm. I, 4, 47-48

nisi quod pede certo
differt sermoni, sermo merus.

CHAPTER V.

Protases Introduced by Sive.

60.) *Sive-sive* disjunctively connect conditional sentences. Plautus and Terence use *si-sive* where later writers employ *sive-sive*.

Sive-sive occurs in Cato and from the time of Cicero is in general use, *si-sive* being seldom found.

Si-sive, introducing Protases each with its own Apodosis, first occurs in Cicero and is rarely found in later writers.

Sive-ve (cf. *Od. III, 4, 1-4. IV, 2, 9-24. A. P. 63-69*), and *sive-vel* (cf. *Od. I, 22, 1-8*) are poetical.

For a thorough historical treatment of *sive*, cf. *C. F. W. Müller, Ueber den Gebrauch von Sive, Berlin, 1871.*

The Indicative mood is more frequently used with *sive-sive* than the Subjunctive. Cicero and Caesar rarely employ the Subjunctive, in Livy and Tacitus it is more often found and in late Latin becomes common.

A. Indicative Protasis.

I. Present Indicative in the Protasis.

61). Present Indicative in the Apodosis.

a). Third Person.

Od. II, 17, 17-22

Seu Libra seu me Scorpios aspicit
Formidolosus, pars violentior
Natalis horae, seu tyrannus
Hesperiae Capricornus undae,

Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo
Consentit astrum.

Od. III, 6, 29-32

Sed iussa coram non sine conscio
 Surgit marito, seu vocat institor
 Seu navis Hispanae magister,
 Dedecorum pretiosus emptor.

Serm. II, 6, 25-26

Sive Aquilo radit terras seu bruma nivalem
 interiore diem gyro trahit, ire necesse est.

Serm. II, 6, 67-70

Prout cuique libido est,
 siccatur inaequalis calices conviva solutus
 legibus insanis, seu quis capit acria fortis
 pocula seu modicis uvescit laetius.

Serm. II, 7, 78-80

Adde super, dictis quod non levius valeat: nam,
 sive vicarius est qui servo paret, uti mos
 vester ait, seu conservos: tibi quid sum ego?

62). Future Indicative in the Apodosis.

a). Second Person.

Epist. I, 3, 23-25

Seu linguam causis acuis seu civica iura
 respondere paras seu condis amabile carmen,
 prima feres hederæ victricis præmia.

b). Third Person.

Od. I, 16, 2-4

Quem criminosis cumque voles modum
 Pones iambis, sive flamma
 Sive mari libet Hadriano.

63). Imperative in the Apodosis.

a). Second Person.

Od. III, 21, 1-8

O nata mecum consule Manlio,
 Seu tu querellas sive geris iocos
 Seu rixam et insanos amores
 Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum,

Quocumque lectum nomine Massicum
 Servas, moveri digna bono die,
 Descende, Corvino iubente
 Promere languidiora vina.

Epist. I, 12, 21-22

Verum, seu piscis seu porrum et caepe trucas,
 utere Pompeio Grospho,

64). Gerundive Participle in the Apodosis.

a). Third Person.

Od. IV, 2, 9-24

Laurea donandus Apollinari,
 Seu per audacis nova dithyrambos
 Verba devolvit numerisque fertur
 Lege solutis;

Seu deos regesve canit, deorum
 Sanguinem, per quos cecidere iusta
 Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendae
 Flamma Chimaerae;

Sive quos Elea domum reducit
 Palma caelestis pugilemve equomve
 Dicit et centum potiore signis
 Munere donat,

Flebili sponsae iuvenemve raptum
 Florat et viris animumque moresque
 Aureos educit in astra nigroque
 Invidet Orco.

65). Apodosis represented by an adjective.

a). Third Person.

Serm. II, 4, 7

sive est naturae hoc sive artis, mirus utroque.

II. Perfect Indicative in the Protasis.

66). Present Indicative in the Apodosis.

a). Third Person.

Od. I, 1, 25-28

Manet sub Iove frigido
Venator tenerae coniugis immemor,
Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus
Seu rupit teretis Marsus aper plagas.

Od. I, 13, 9-12

Uror, seu tibi candidos
Turparunt umeros inmodicae mero
Rixae, sive puer furens
Inpressit memorem dente labris notam.

Od. I, 23, 5-8

Nam seu mobilibus vepris inhorruit
Ad ventos foliis, seu virides rubum
Dimovere lacertae,
Et corde et genibus tremit.

Serm. II, 4, 78-80

Magna movet stomacho fastidia, seu puer unctis
tractavit calicem manibus, dum furta ligurrit,
sive gravis veteri craterae limus adhaesit.

67). Present Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

1. Jussive Subjunctive.

a). Third Person.

Od. I, 11, 4-6

Seu pluris hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
Quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrenum, sapias :

2. Prohibitive Subjunctive.

a). First Person.

Serm. II, 3, 87-88

‘Sive ego prave
seu recte hoc volui, ne sis patruus mihi.’

III. Imperfect Indicative in the Apodosis.

68). Imperfect Indicative (supplied) in the Apodosis.

a). Third Person.

Serm. I, 4, 120-124

Sic me

formabat puerum dictis, et sive iubebat
ut facerem quid, 'habes auctorem quo facias hoc,'
unum ex iudicibus selectis obiciebat;
sive vetabat,

IV. Pluperfect Indicative in the Protasis.

69). Imperfect Indicative in the Apodosis.

a). Third Person.

Serm. II, 2, 118-121

Ac mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes
sive operum vacuo gratus conviva per imbrem
vicinus, bene erat non piscibus urbe petitis,
sed pullo atque haedo;

V. Future Indicative in the Protasis.

70). Imperative in the Apodosis.

a). Third Person.

Serm. II, 5, 39-41

persta atque obdura, seu rubra Canicula findet
infantis statuas, seu pingui tentus omaso
Furius hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpīs.

71). Gerundive Participle in the Apodosis.

a). First Person.

Od. II, 14, 7-12

qui ter amplum
Geryonen Tityonque tristi
Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus,
Quicumque terrae munere vescimur,
Enaviganda, sive reges
Sive inopes erimus coloni.

VI. Future Perfect Indicative in the Protasis.

72). Future Indicative in the Apodosis.

a). Third Person.

Od. I, 12, 53-57

Ille seu Parthos Latio imminentis
Egerit iusto domitos triumpho,
Sive subiectos Orientis orae
Seras et Indos,
Te minor latum reget aequos orbem ;

Serm. II, 2, 86-88

tibi quidnam accedet ad istam,
quam puer et validus praesumis, mollitiem, seu
dura valetudo inciderit seu tarda senectus?

73). Apodosis represented by a Future Participle.

a). Second Person.

Od. II, 3, 4-8

moriture Delli,
Seu maestus omni tempore vixeris,
Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
Festos reclinatum bearis
Interiore nota Falerni.

VII. Periphrastic Protasis.

74). Present Indicative in the Apodosis.

a). Third Person.

Od. I, 22, 1-8

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra,
Sive per Syrtis iter aestuosas,
Sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.

Mixed Protases.

75). In the following instances *sive-sive* connect sentences in which different tenses of the Indicative are used.

A. Indicative Protasis.

76). Present and Future in the Protasis-Imperative in the Apodosis.
Od. I, 7, 17-21

sic tu sapiens finire memento
Tristitiam vitaeque labores
Molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis
Castra tenent seu densa tenebit
Tiburis umbra tui.

77). Present and Perfect in the Protasis Future in the Apodosis.
A. P. 63-69.

sive receptus
terra Neptunus classes Aquilonibus arcet,
regis opus sterilisve palus diu aptaque remis
vicinas urbes alit et grave sentit aratrum,
seu cursum mutavit iniquom frugibus amnis,
doctus iter melius: mortalia facta peribunt:
nedum sermonum stet honos et gratia vivax.

78). Future Perfect and Future in the Protasis-Future in the Apodosis.
Serm. II, 2, 82-86

Hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam,
sive diem festum rediens advexerit annus,
seu recreare volet tenuatum corpus, ubique
accedent anni, tractari mollius aetas
inbecilla volet.

79). Future Perfect and Future in the Protasis-Imperative in the Apodosis.
A. P. 426-428

Tu seu donaris seu quid donare voles cui,
nolito ad versus tibi factos ducere plenum
laetitiae; clamabit enim 'pulchre! bene! recte!'

80). Future Perfect and Future in the Protasis-Perfect Participle in the Apodosis.

Epod. 17, 38-41

Paratus expiare, seu poposceris
Centum iuencos, sive mendaci lyra
Voles sonari :

81). For *Serm. II, 1, 57-60* cf. § 92.

B. Subjunctive Protasis.

I. Present Subjunctive in the Protasis.

82). Present Indicative in the Apodosis.

Od. I, 4, 11-12

Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
Seu poscat agna sive malit haedo.

83). Apodosis represented by an adjective.

Od. III, 24, 56-58

ludere doctior,
Seu Graeco iubeas trocho,
Seu malis vetita legibus alea,

II. Imperfect Subjunctive in the Protasis.

84). Imperfect Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

Epist. II, 1, 194-196

rideret Democritus, seu
diversum confusa genus panthera camelo
sive elephans albus volgi converteret ora :

C. Special Cases with sive-sive.

85). 1. Oratio Obliqua.

Serm. II, 5, 108-109

dic, ex parte tua seu fundi sive domus sit
emptor, gaudentem nummo te addicere.

86). 2. Final Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

Serm. II, 1, 36-39

missus ad hoc, pulsus, vetus est ut fama, Sabellis,
quo ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hostis,
sive quod Apula gens seu quod Lucania bellum
incuteret violenta.

87). 3. Sentences introduced by *sive-sive* with different Apodoses.

Serm. II, 2, 9-13

Leporem sectatus equove
lassus ab indomito vel, si Romana fatigat
militia adsuetum graecari, seu pila velox
molliter austerum studio fallente laborem,
seu te discus agit, pete cedentem aera disco :

With *pila* (11) we must supply *te agit* from *seu te discus agit*, and also an Imperative Apodosis, 'Play ball,' corresponding to *pete aera disco*.

We have, then, two co-ordinate sentences with different Apodoses introduced by *seu*. All from *vel* to *disco* might be enclosed in a parenthesis.

88). 4. In two instances *sive(seu)*-*sive(seu)* are purely disjunctive and without conditional force.

Serm. I, 1, 1-3

Qui fit, Maecenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem
seu ratio dederit seu fors obiecerit, illa
contentus vivat, laudet diversa sequentis?

Epist. I, 3, 31-34

an male sarta
gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur ac vos
seu calidus sanguis seu rerum inscitia vexat
indomita cervice feros?

89). 5. Sometimes a relative clause, or a clause introduced by a relative conjunction, where such clauses are conditional in meaning, stands in co-ordination with the subordinate clause with *sive(seu)*.

Only one instance of this occurs in Horace, the co-ordinate clause being introduced by *quando*.

Epod. 16, 27-31

Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando
 Padus Matina laverit cacumina,
 In mare seu celsus procurrerit Appenninus,
 Novaque monstra iunxerit libidine
 Mirus amor,

Sive Used Alone.

90). 1. Sometimes *sive* is expressed once only, but implies a preceding *sive*.

Od. I, 3, 15-16

Quo non arbiter Hadriae
 Maior, tollere seu ponere volt freta.

Serm II, 8, 16-17

Hic erus: 'Albanum, Maecenas, sive Falernum
 te magis adpositis delectat: habemus utrumque.'

91). 2. *Sive (seu)*=*vel si*. Different from the examples in the preceding section is the use of *sive (seu)* with its own Apodosis, either complete or abbreviated, not implying a preceding *sive (seu)* but having the force of *vel si*, the *vel* belonging strictly only to the Apodosis, which is contrasted with a preceding clause, the *si* going with the conditional sentence.

Od. I, 6, 17-20

Nos convivia, nos proelia virginum
 Sectis in iuvenēs unguibus acrium
 Cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur,
 Non praeter solitum leves.

Od I, 15, 23-26

Urgent impavidi te Salaminius
 Teucer, te Sthenelus sciens
 Pugnae, sive opus est imperitare equis,
 Non auriga piger.

Od. III, 27, 58-64

Potes hac ab orno
 Pendulum zona bene te secuta
 Laedere collum;

 Sive te rupes et acuta leto
 Saxa delectant, age te procellae
 Crede veloci, nisi erile mavis
 Carpere pensum

92). 3. Different, again, from the examples in the last two sections (90, 91) and combining to a certain extent the characteristics of both, is the use of *seu* in *Serm. II, 1, 59*.

Serm. II, 1, 57-60

Ne longum faciam : seu me tranquilla senectus
 expectat seu mors atris circumvolat alis,
 dives, inops, Romae, seu fors ita iusserit exul,
 quisquis erit vitae scribam color.

Here *seu* (59) implies a preceding *seu* with *Romae* and must be taken as having the force of *vel si*; the *vel* belonging to *exul*, which forms an Apodosis to *fors ita iusserit*, and the *si* belonging to *fors ita iusserit*. *Romae* and *exul* are antithetic, as are *dives* and *inops*, i. e. *sive dives sive inops ero*.

93). 4. Often *sive* is employed to add an alternative, with which a condition is connected, to one or more words of a preceding clause, not to the whole clause. *Sive* then has the force of *vel si*, the *vel* contrasting the Apodosis, expressed or implied, of the added clause to the word or words to which it is added, and the *si* belonging to the Protasis. This use of *sive* is wide spread, cf. Müller, *Ueber den Gebrauch von sive*, p. 15 ff, Berlin, 1871.

Od. I, 2, 30-32.

Tandem venias precamur
 Nube candentis umeros amictus,
 Augur Apollo;

 Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,

 Sive neclectum genus et nepotes
 Respicias, auctor

.....
 Sive mutata iuvenem figura
 Ales in terris imitaris, almae
 Filius Maiæ, patiens vocari
 Caesaris ultor :

Serus in caelum redeas

Vs. 33 : i. e. *vel tu (venias), si mavis, Erycina ridens, etc.*

Od. I, 32, 6-10

Qui, ferox bello, tamen inter arma,
 Sive iactatam religarat udo
 Litore navem,
 Liberum et Musas Veneremque et illi
 Semper haerentem puerum canebat

Od. III, 4, 1-4

Descende caelo et dic age tibia
 Regina longum Calliope melos,
 Seu voce nunc mavis acuta
 Seu fidibus citharave Phoebi.

Od. III, 4, 21-24

Vester, Camenae, vester in arduos
 Tollor Sabinos, seu mihi frigidum
 Praeneste seu Tibur supinum
 Seu liquidæ placuere Baiæ.

C. S. 13-16

Rite maturos aperire partus
 Lenis, Ilithyia, tuere matres,
 Sive tu Lucina probas vocari
 Seu Genitalis :

Serm. II, 5, 10-12

Turdus,

sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc
 res ubi magna nitet domino sene ;

The clause *sive-tibi* is parenthetic.

Serm. II, 6, 20

Matutine pater, seu Iane libentius audis,

i. e. *vel Iane, si 'Iane' libentius audis.*

CHAPTER VI.

Elliptical Conditions and Variations in the Form of Conditional Periods Introduced by a Conditional Particle.

94). The following cases of ellipsis in Protasis or Apodosis and of special forms of Conditional Periods introduced by a conditional particle are to be noted.

A. Protasis.

95). 1. In a number of instances the verb of the Protasis is suppressed, but may easily be supplied from the context.

Cf. Serm. II, 1, 83. II, 6, 54-55. Epist. I, 10, 43. II, 2, 100-101, and elsewhere.

96). 2. When two Conditional Periods are opposed to each other, the second being introduced by *si non*, the verb is omitted after the negative when, if expressed, it would be the same as in the preceding condition.

Epist. I, 1, 65-66. I, 6, 67-68

97). 3. Sometimes no verb is expressed either in the Protasis or in the Apodosis.

Epod. 1, 5-6

Quid nos, quibus te vita si superstite
Iucunda, si contra, gravis?

The ellipsis has been supplied in various ways by the editors. Porphyryon, in commenting on the passage, says: *‘bis posuit particulam*

si, sed semel abundat. Melius est sic loqueretur: quibus te superstite vita iucunda est, si contra sit grave est. Ergo verbum extrinsecus bis accipiendum ex eo sit, ut plena fiat eloquutio.'

Epist. I, 1, 66

si possis, recte, si non, quocumque modo rem,

98). 4. Several Protases with a common Apodosis may have a predicate in common.

1). *Si-si.*

a). First Person Singular.

Serm. I, 4, 103-105

Liberius si

dixero quid, si forte iocosius, hoc mihi iuris
cum venia dabis :

b). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 3, 104-108. Epist. I, 12, 5-6. I, 13, 2-5. I, 17, 7-8.
II, 1, 66-68. II, 1, 73-75.

c). First Person Plural.

Epist. I, 3, 28-29.

d). Third Person Plural.

Epist. II, 2, 155-157.

2). *Sive (seu)—sive (seu).*

a). First Person Singular.

Serm. II, 3, 87-88.

b). Second Person Singular.

Od. III, 21, 2-7. Epist. I, 12, 21-22.

c). Third Person Singular.

Od. I, 11, 4-6. I, 12, 53-57. I, 16, 2-4. I, 22, 2-6. III, 6, 29-31.

Serm. II, 1, 37-39. II, 2, 86-88. II, 2, 118-120. II, 4, 7. II,
5, 108-109. II, 7, 79-80. Epist. II, 1, 194-196.

d). First Person Plural.

Od. II, 14, 11-12.

99). 5. Several Protases with different predicates may have a common Apodosis.

1). *Si-si.*

Od. II, 8, 1-5

Ulla si iuris tibi perierati
Poena, Barine, nocuisset umquam,
Dente si nigro fieres vel uno
Turpior ungui,

Crederem :

Od. III, 23, 1-8. Serm. I, 6, 65-71. II, 3, 104-108. II, 3, 111-120. II, 6, 6-13. II, 8, 71-72. Epist. I, 13, 2-5. I, 17, 6-8. II, 1, 66-68.

2). *Si-aut si.*

Serm. I, 3, 94-95

Quid faciam, si furtum fecerit, aut si
prodiderit commissa fide sponsumve negarit?

Serm. I, 7, 15-17

duo si discordia vexet inertis
aut si disparibus bellum incidat, ut Diomedes
cum Lycio Glaucos, discedat pigrior,

3). *Si-vel si.*

Epist. I, 1, 95-97

si forte subucula pexae
trita subest tunicae, vel si toga dissidet impar,
rides :

4). *Si-si non.*

Epist. I, 2, 34-37

et ni
posces ante diem librum cum lumine, si non
intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis,
invidia vel amore vigil torquere.

5). *Sive (seu)-sive (seu).*

Cf. Chapter V.

100). 6. Several clauses having a common Apodosis sometimes follow one after another with a conditional particle expressed with the first clause only, although its conditional force extends to all.

A. *Si*.

Od. III, 18, 4-8.

Si tener..cadit... (si) larga..desunt... (si) vetus..fumat odore.

Od. III, 24, 36-44.

Si neque..abigunt, (si) horrida..vincunt.., (si) magnam..iubet..?

Epod. 2, 39-48.

Quodsi..iuvet...extruat (43)...siccet (46)... apparet (48).

Serm. II, 3, 104-108.

Siquis emat...si (emat)...(si emat) nautica vela....

Serm. II, 3, 214-218.

Siquis amet..paret..paret..appellet...destinet...

Epist. I, 16, 36-38.

Si clamet...neget...contendat...

NOTE. In *Serm. II, 3, 74-76*, and *Epist. II, 2, 158-162*, two conditional clauses occur, each with its own Apodosis. In the first case *si* is to be supplied before *contra* (74), and in the second *si* or *et* before *quae-dam* (159).

B. Apodosis.

101). 1. Often the verb of the Apodosis is not expressed when it may easily be supplied from the context.

Od. III, 15, 7. III, 24, 33. Epist. II, 2, 177-178, and often.

102). 2. In some instances it is probable that no definite verb was distinctly felt.

Serm. I, 2, 120-122

*Illam 'post paulo;' 'sed pluris;' 'si exierit vir'
Gallis; hanc Philodemus ait sibi, quae neque magno
stet pretio neque cunctetur, cum est iussa venire.*

Here an Imperative, or perhaps a Future, may be supplied from the general thought as Apodosis to *si exierit vir*.

Epist. I, 5, 12

Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti?

In this sentence the accusative (*fortunam*) depends upon some verb to be supplied; it is not necessary, however, to think of any particular verb as being conceived. 'Why wealth for me, if I may not enjoy it?'

For the ellipsis cf. *Serm. II, 5, 102. Unde mihi tam fortem tam-que fidelem? Serm. II, 7, 116. Unde mihi lapidem? . . . Unde sagittas? Ov. Am. II, 19, 7. quo mihi fortunam, quae numquam fallere curet?*

Serm. II, 1, 83-84

sed bona siquis
iudice condiderit laudatus Caesare?

Serm. II, I, 84-85

Siquis
obprobris dignum latraverit, integer ipse?

103). 3. The Apodosis is sometimes represented by a noun, adjective, participle, etc. (For variations of the Apodosis in sentences introduced by *sive* cf. Chapter V.

104). 1). The condition explains a noun.

A. *Si*.

Serm. II, 8, 71-72

Adde hos praeterea casus, aulaea ruant si,
ut modo; si patinam pede lapsus frangat agaso.

105). 2). Apodosis represented by a Vocative.

A. *Nisi*.

Od. II, 2, 2-4

inimice lamnae
Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato
Splendeat usu.

Cf. Od. II, 6, 1

106). 3). Apodosis represented by an adjective.

A. *Si non.*

Serm. II, 8, 92-93

suavis res, si non causas narraret earum et
naturas dominus :

B. *Ni.*

Epist. I, 16, 5-6

Continui montes, ni dissocientur opaca
valle,

The Apodosis is implied in *continui*, to which *ni dissocientur* is added as a correction, as it were.

107). 4). The condition qualifies a participle.

Present Participle.

A. *Si.*

Serm. II, 1, 31-32

neque si male cesserat usquam
decurrens alio, neque si bene :

B. *Si non.*

Od. III, 5, 13-18

Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli
Dissentientis condicionibus
Foedis et exemplo trahentis
Perniciem veniens in aevom,
Si non periret in miserabilis
Captiva pubes.

C. *Ni.*

Serm. I, 2, 95

cetera, ni Catia est, demissa veste tegentis.

Perfect Participle.

A. *Si.*

Epist. II, 1, 184-185

et depugnare parati,
si discordet eques,

Serm. II, 3, 85-86

ni sic fecissent, gladiatorum dare centum
damnati populo paria atque epulum arbitrio Arri,

Future Participle.

A. *Si*.

Serm. I, 10, 88-90

quibus haec, sint qualiacumque,
adridere velim, doliturus, si placcant spe
deterius nostra.

108). 5). Apodosis implied in *quid*.

In Rhetorical Questions the Apodosis is sometimes represented by *quid* alone, without verb expressed. The ellipsis may be supplied in a general way by a word of saying, happening, or the like, as *fiat*, *dicas*, etc. Cf. English '*What if you ect. .?*'

Quid begins the period and either the Indicative or Subjunctive may stand in the Protasis. Obbarius, cited by Keller, *Epilegomena zu Horaz, Od. I, 24, 13*, well states the distinction between the two moods, when used in this connection, in the following words: 'Mit dem Indicativ des Präsens verbunden dient es (nemlich *quid si*) zur Einleitung eines Auftrags oder einer Aufforderung, deren Erfüllung man bestimmt erwartet, während bei dem Conjunctiv nach den Folgen gefragt wird, welche eintreten würden, wenn das in dem Fragesatze Ausgesprochene in Erfüllung gienge.'

As Keller adds: 'Ob übrigens das in Frage stehende wirklich geschehen könne, liegt nicht in den gesetzten Temporibus, wie neulich behauptet wurde, sondern in dem im Satze ausgesprochenen Gedanken selbst.'

Sometimes the question is followed by another by which it is more closely defined, the second question implying what the result would be if the content of the first were realized.

A. Od. III, 9, 17-20

Quid si prisca redit Venus
Diductosque iugo cogit aeneo,
Si flava excutitur Chloe
Reiectaeque patet ianua Lydiae?

Serm. II, 7, 42-43

Quid, si me stultior ipso
quingentis empto dragmis deprenderis?

B. Epist. I, 16, 8-11

Quid, si rubicunda benigni
cornu vepres et pruna ferant? Si quercus et ilex
multa fruge pecus, multa dominum iuvet umbra?
Dicis adductum propius frondere Tarentum.

C. Od. I, 24, 13-18

Quid, si Threicio blandius Orpheo
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem?
Num vanae redeat sanguis imagini,
Quam virga semel horrida
Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi?

Serm. II, 3, 159-160

'Quid, si quis non sit avarus?
continuo sanus?' Minime.

Serm. II, 3, 219-220

Quid, si quis gnatam pro muta devovet agna?
integer est animi? Ne dixeris.

Epist. I, 19, 12-14

Quid, si quis voltu torvo ferus et pede nudo
exiguæque togæ simulet textore Catonem?
virtutemne repræsentet moresque Catonis?

109). 6). Apodosis a clause.

A. P. 270-274

At vestri proavi Plautinos et numeros et
laudavere sales, nimium patienter utrumque,
ne dicam stulte, mirati, si modo ego et vos
scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto,
legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.

The sentence introduced by *si modo* limits the words *nimum-mirati*.

110). 7). Apodosis represented by an adverb.

A. Serm. I, 2, 23

Siquis nunc quaerat 'quo res hæc pertinet?' illuc:

B. Od. II, 14, 2-7

nec pietas moram
 Rugis et instanti senectae
 Afferet indomitaeque morti;
 Non, si trecentis quotquot eunt dies,
 Amice, places inlacrimabilem
 Plutona tauris,

• Serm. II, 3, 264

Exclusit: revocat. redeam? Non, si obsecret.'

111). 8). In poetry a wish sometimes takes the form of a conditional Protasis with *si* or *O si*. Where *O* is used, the Apodosis may be considered as implied in the particle itself.

Serm. II, 6, 8-10

si veneror stultus nihil horum: 'o si angulus ille
 proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum!
 o si urnam argenti fors quae mihi monstret,

C. Parenthetic Conditions.

112). 4. A Conditional Protasis, introduced by *si* or *nisi*, is often used parenthetically with omission of its proper Apodosis.

113). 1). Present Indicative.

A. *Si*.

a). First Person Singular.

Od. IV, 3, 24

Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est.

b). Second Person Singular.

Od. III, 27, 50-52

O deorum
 Siquis haec audis, utinam inter errem
 Nuda leones!

Epod. 6, 3-4

Quin huc inanis, si potes, vertis minas
 Et me remorsurum petis?

Serm. I, 4, 14-15

‘ accipe, si vis,
accipe iam tabulas ;

Epist. I, 16, 15

Hae latebrae dulces, etiam, si credis, amoenae,

Epist. I, 18, 67-68

Protinus ut moneam, siquid monitoris eges tu :
quid de quoque viro et cui dicas, saepe videto.

Epist. I, 19, 1-3

Prisco si credis, Maecenas docte, Cratino,
nulla placere diu nec vivere carmina possunt,
quae scribuntur aquae potoribus.

Epist. II, 2, 95

mox etiam, si forte vacas, sequere et procul audi,

Epist. II, 2, 159

quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus :

c). Third Person Singular.

Serm. I, 6, 104-105

Nunc mihi curto
ire licet mulo vel si libet usque Tarentum,

Serm. II, 3, 32-33

insanis et tu stultique prope omnes,
siquid Stertinius veri crepat,

Serm. II, 5, 61

Quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, si licet, ede.

Epist. II, 2, 16

des nummos, excepta nihil te si fuga laedit :

d). Third Person Plural.

Serm. I, 3, 69-71

Amicus dulcis, ut aequum est,
cum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce,
si modo plura mihi bona sunt, inclinet,

Epist. I, 18, 107-108

'Sit mihi quod nunc est, etiam minus, ut mihi vivam
quod superest aevi, siquid superesse volunt di ;

B. *Si non.*

a). Third Person Singular.

Serm. II, 8. 4-5

Da, si grave non est,
quae prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca.

Epist. I, 20, 9-10

Quodsi non odio peccantis desipit augur,
carus eris Romae, donec te deserat aetas ;

C. *Nisi.*

a). Second Person Singular.

Od. I, 14, 15-16

Tu, nisi ventis
Debes ludibrium, cave.

Od. III, 27, 62-66

age te procellae
Crede veloci, nisi erile mavis
Carpere pensum
Regius sanguis, dominaeque tradi
Barbarae paelex.'

Serm. II, 1, 77-79

et fragili quaerens inlidere dentem,
offendet solido, nisi quid tu, docte Trebati,
dissentis.

b). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 17, 9-13

cras foliis nemus
Multis et alga litus inutili
Demissa tempestas ab Euro
Sternet, aquae nisi fallit augur
Annosa cornix.

Epist. I, 1, 108

praecipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est.

Epist. I, 2, 5

Cur ita crediderim, nisi quid te distinet, audi.

Epist. I, 5, 26-28

Butram tibi Septiciumque
et nisi cena prior potiorque puella Sabinum
detinet adsumam;

114). 2). Perfect Indicative.

A. *Si.*

a). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 14, 17-20

I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas,
Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
Spartacum siqua potuit vagantem
Fallere testa.

Epod. 5, 5-7

Per liberos te, si vocata partubus
Lucina veris adfuit,
Per hoc inane purpurae decus precor,

115). 3). Perfect of a Preteritive Verb.

A. *Si.*

a). First Person Singular.

Serm. I, 9, 22-23

'si bene me novi, non Viscum pluris amicum,
non Varium facies :

Serm. II, 8, 20-22

'Summus ego, et prope me Viscus Thurinus et infra,
si memini, Varius, cum Servilio Balatrone
Vibidius, quos Maecenas adduxerat umbras.

Epist. I, 18, 1-2

Si bene te novi, metues, liberrime Lolli,
scurrantis speciem praebere, professus amicum.

116). 4). Future Indicative.

A. *Si.*

a). Second Person Singular.

Epist. I, 7, 12-13

te, dulcis amice, reviset
cum Zephyris, si concedes, et hirundine prima.

b). Third Person Singular.

Od. III, 21, 21-23

Te Liber et, si laeta aderit, Venus
Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiae
Vivaeque producent lucernae,

Epist. I, 16, 33

Qui dedit hoc hodie, cras, si volet, auferet,

B. *Sive.*

Sat. II, 5, 10-12. Cf. § 93.

117). 5). Present Subjunctive.

A. *Si.*

a). Second Person Singular.

Epist. II, 2, 106-108

gaudent scribentes et se venerantur et ultro,
si taceas, laudant quicquid scripsere beati.

b). Third Person Singular.

Od. II, 17, 13-15

Me nec Chimaerae spiritus igneae,
Nec, si resurgat, centimanus Gyas
Divellet umquam :

Od. IV, 3, 19-20

O mutis quoque piscibus
Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum,

Epod. II, 51-52

Siquos Eois intonata fluctibus
Hiems ad hoc vertat mare ;

118). *SODES*. *Sodes* is a colloquial expression especially frequent in Plautus and Terence, not often used by other writers. It generally occurs in connection with an Imperative to soften its force, ‘*If you please.*’

Ter. Ad. 643. Dic sodes. Persius, III, 89. Inspice, sodes! Catull. 103, 1. Sometimes also in other connections, *Ter. Haut. 738. At scin quid sodes?*

Cicero probably gives the correct explanation of the word in *Or. 45, 154*, “*libenter etiam copulando verba iungebant, ut ‘sodes’, pro ‘si audes’, ‘sis’ pro ‘si vis.’*” *Audere* in early Latin often has the force of *velle*, *avidum esse*. The uncontracted form occurs in *Plaut. Trin. 244. Da mihi hoc, mel meum, si me amas, si audes.*

Sodes occurs five times in Horace.

Serm. I, 9, 40-41

‘Dubius sum quid faciam’ inquit,
‘tene relinquam an rem.’ ‘Me, sodes.’

Epist. I, 1, 62 dic sodes. Epist. I, 7, 15 vescere sodes. Epist. I, 16, 31 dic sodes. A. P. 438 corrige sodes.

CHAPTER VII.

A. Special Uses of Si.

119). A Conditional Protasis after Verbs of Emotion.

Verbs of emotion are commonly construed with a causal clause introduced by *quod* (sometimes *quia* or *cum*, cf. Lane, *Lat. Gram.* § 1851), or with an Accusative with an Infinitive. Occasionally verbs of this class are found in connection with a Conditional Protasis introduced by *si* (rarely *ni* or *nisi*). In such cases *si* retains, to a greater or less extent, its conditional character and is not to be considered as a purely causal particle.

Miror si and *mirum si* occur with considerable frequency in early and classical Latin. Cf. Dräger, *Hist. Synt. Vol. II*, pp. 734-735.

Mirum ni is found in the early colloquial style, once also in *Livy*, III, 28, 5: *Mirum esse ni castra hostium oppugnentur*.

Other verbs, as *gaudeo*, *indignor*, *terreo*, seldom occur with *si*.

1). *Miror si*.

A. With Indicative.

Epist. I, 12, 12. I, 15, 39-40

In two instances *si* retains its full conditional force.

Epist. I, 17, 26. A. P. 424-425

B. With Subjunctive.

Serm. I, 1, 86-87

Miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas
si nemo praestet quem non merearis amorem?

The Subjunctive. *praestet*, is due to a kind of Oratio Obliqua after

miraris. i. e. 'Do you wonder if (because), as you say, noone shows affection for you?'

2). *Gaudeo si*.

Serm. II, 3, 272-273

Cum Picens excerpens semina pomis
gaudes, si cameram percusti forte, penes te es?

Dräger, *Hist. Synt. Vol. II, p. 735*, cites only one example of *gaudeo* in this connection, *Cic. Verr. 4, § 37 Gaudeo etiam, si quid ab illo abstulisti*.

3). *Satis esse si, satis habere si*.

These expressions are seldom found, cf. *Plaut. Most. 654 Sat habeo si cras fero*.

Scattered examples also occur in Nepos, Livy, Tacitus and Suetonius.

In Horace only Serm. I, 4, 116

mi satis est, si
traditum ab antiquis morem servare tuamque,

120). Interrogative Use of *Si*.

Si is sometimes used with interrogative force, 'whether,' introducing an Indirect Question.

1). With Indicative.

Epist. I, 7, 39

inspice, si possum donata reponere laetus.

The Indicative is probably after the analogy of the Comic Poets, who commonly employ that mood in this connection.

2). With Subjunctive.

Serm. II, 5, 85-88

ex testamento sic est elata: cadaver
unctum oleo largo nudis umeris tulit heres,
scilicet elabi si posset mortua; credo,
quod nimium institerat viventi.

Si posset depends, not directly upon *tulit heres*, but upon the thought implied in *ex testamento sic est elata*. It was in accordance with the

terms of the will that her heir thus bore her corpse; she wished to see whether after death she could slip away from him, she had never been able to do so while alive.

Epist. I, 6, 40-42

Chlamydes Lucullus, ut aiunt,
si posset centum scaenae praebere rogatus,
'qui possum tot?' ait;

Epist. I, 17, 4-5

tamen aspice siquid
et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur.

Epist. II, 1, 164

Tempavit quoque rem si digne vertere posset,

121). *Si* with the Indicative is often used in conditions as to the truth or reality of which there is no doubt: 'If, as is certainly the case, as is surely a fact,' or the like. The inference as to the reality of the condition is left to the reader or hearer, thus producing a livelier impression than would be the case had it been directly stated as a fact.

C. S. 65-68

Si Palatinas videt aequos aras,
Remque Romanam Latiumque felix
Alterum in lustrum meliusque semper
Prorogat aevom.

i. e. as surely as Apollo looks with favor upon the Roman State.

So also: Od. I, 1, 29-34. Epod. XV, 12. Serm. I, 9, 22. II, 3, 33. Epist. I, 18, 1.

2). In a Formula of Earnest Request.

Serm. I, 9, 38

'Si me amas,' inquit, 'paulum hic ades.'

Here, however, the assumption is not warranted by the facts.

3). Similar is the use of *si* with the Indicative in statements of the speaker in regard to himself, a fact being modestly expressed as a hypothesis.

Serm. I, 6, 68-71

si neque avaritiam neque sordes ac mala lustra
obiciet vere quisquam mihi, purus et insons,
ut me conlaudem, si et vivo carus amicis :
causa fuit pater his,

So Serm. II, 2, 8

122). In some instances *si* has a causal force, being nearly equivalent in meaning to 'seeing that,' or 'since.'

1). Od. I, 3, 21-24

Nequicquam deus abscidit
Prudens Oceano dissociabili
Terras, si tamen impiae
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.

i. e. If, as is the case (since), ships course over the waves, it is a proof that Providence has to no purpose set apart the lands from the sea.

Od. III, 1, 41-48

Quodsi dolentem nec Phrygius lapis
Nec purpurarum sidere clarior
Delenit usus nec Falerna
Vitis Achaemeniumque costum :
Cur invidendis postibus et novo
Sublime ritu moliar atrium ?
Cur valle permutem Sabina
Divitias operosiores ?

Here the Protasis states the reason why the course of action indicated by the Apodosis should not be adopted. 'Since wealth has no power to soothe the troubled mind, why should I desire it?'

Od. III, 24, 5-8

Si figit adamantinos
Summis verticibus dira Necessitas
Clavos, non animum metu,
Non mortis laqueis expedit caput.

Si has a causal force, the clause *si figit*, &c., explaining *non expedit*. 'Although you may be the possessor of boundless wealth, since Destiny overtakes all alike, you will not escape from death.'
Also, Epist. I, 11, 25. II, 2, 178.

2). In an adjuration.

Epod. 14, 13-15

.....quodsi non pulchrior ignis
Accendit obsessam Ilion,
Gaude sorte tua :

i. e. If, as is undoubtedly the case (since), your mistress is as fair as Helen, rejoice in your happy lot.

3). In appeals and prayers *si* with the Indicative is sometimes used in a merely formal condition, implying no doubt as to its fulfilment. The condition, rather, is assumed as a fact and is made to serve as a reason for the granting of the favor asked.

a). With an Imperative in the Apodosis.

Od. I, 32, 1-4

Poscimur. Siquid vacui sub umbra
Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum
Vivat et pluris, age dic Latinum,
Barbite, carmen,

Also, C. S. 37-48

b). An Optative Subjunctive in the Apodosis.

Od. III, 18, 1-8

c). A Formula Orandi in the Apodosis.

Serm. II, 6, 6-13.

123). In negative sentences an Indicative Protasis sometimes stands assuming a fact which is declared in the Apodosis to be no reason for another fact. (Cf. Lane, *Lat. Gram.* § 2067). The negative begins the period, and *si* has more or less of a causal or concessive force.

Od. II, 10, 17-18

Non, si male nunc, et olim
Sic erit :

i. e. if things go ill now, it does not follow that they will do so hereafter.

Od. III, 15, 7-8

Non, siquid Pholoen satis
Et te, Chlōri, decet :

i. e. if (because) a thing is becoming to Pholoe, it does not follow that it will be so to Chloe.

Od. IV, 9, 5-8

Non, si priores Maconius tenet
Sedes Homerus, Pindaricae latent
Ceaecue et Alcaei minaces
Stesichorique graves Camenae;

i. e. because Homer has a higher place, it does not follow that others are lost to sight.

124). *Si* sometimes involves a concessive force, approaching 'even if,' or 'although,' in meaning.

Serm. I, 6, 42. I, 9, 57. II, 3, 319. Epist. I, 1, 32.

125). *Si* sometimes has a quasi-temporal sense, involving both a conditional and a temporal force.

Serm. II, 3, 9-10

Atqui voltus erat multa et praeclara minantis,
si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto.

In Epist. I, 7, 10 *si* seems to have a purely temporal force, 'when.'

Quodsi bruma nives Albanis inlinet agris,
ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet
contractusque leget;

126). *Si*=*sin*. *Sin*, 'but if,' 'if on the other hand,' does not occur in Horace. In several instances *si* occurs with the force of *sin*, where one condition is opposed to another.

a). Serm. I, 3, 6. Epist. I, 5, 6. I, 10, 43 (*si minor*). I, 12, 7. I, 17, 11. II, 1, 66.

b). Twice where no express statement of condition precedes.

Od. III, 29, 53-56

Laudo manentem; si celeris quatit
Pinnae, resigno quae dedit et mea
Virtute me involvo probamque
Pauperiem sine dote quaero.

Manentem implies a condition to which *si quatit* is opposed.

Epist. I, 2, 37-39

Nam cur,
quae laedunt oculum, festinas demere: siquid
est animum, differs curandi tempus in annum?

A conditional idea is implied in the first clause to which the condition introduced by *si* is opposed.

c). In Epod. 1, 5-6 the second condition is introduced by *si contra*.

In Serm. II, 3, 74-76 *contra* alone, with omission of conditional particle, follows the preceding condition.

B. Si Forte, Si Modo, etc.

127). *Si*, early *sei*, is a Locative particle, primitive form **sva-i*. For the origin of its use as a conjunction cf. Bennett, *Lat. Gram. App.* § 394. *Sic* is formed from *si* by the addition of the enclitic *c* (*e*).

The force of *si* is more precisely determined by the use of various particles as *si modo*, *si tamen*, *si forte*, etc.

128). *SI FORTE*. *Forte* is an adverbial Ablative (or Instrumental, Bennett, *Lat. Gram. App.* § 257, 3) of the Nominative *fors*, and when used in combination with *si* adds an element of vagueness or uncertainty to the condition: 'if perhaps,' 'if haply.' *Si forte* frequently occurs in the Satires and Epistles, it is not found in the Odes or Epodes.

a). Serm. I, 4, 104. II, 3, 92-93. II, 5, 70. Epist. I, 1, 95. I, 3, 18. I, 12, 7. II, 1, 73. II, 2, 95.

A. P. 48. - 120.

b). Sometimes *forte* is separated from *si* by the intervention of one or more words.

Serm. I, 1, 46-48. II, 3, 273. II, 7, 29. Epist. I, 13, 6.

So *siquis* (*quid*) *forte*.

Serm. II, 5, 106-107. II, 8, 25. Epist. II, 2, 2.

c). In one instance *forte* stands before *si*.

Epist. I, 20, 26.

129). *SI MODO*. In derivation *modō* is probably an Instrumental for **modō* where the *ō* arose by contraction from **modo-ā*, *modō* then becoming *modō* through the influence of the preceding short syllable.

Si modo is first used by Cicero, occurs also in Caesar, Sallust, and rarely in Livy. By these writers it is generally construed with the Indicative.

In Propertius and Ovid it is often found in connection with the Subjunctive.

Si modo serves to introduce a limitation upon the thought contained in the proposition to which it is annexed.

a). With Indicative.

Serm. I, 3, 71. A. P. 272.

b). With the Subjunctive, in the sense of *dummodo*.

Serm. I, 2, 74. Epist. I, 1, 40.

130). *SI TAMEN*. *Tamen* bears a close relationship to *tam*, which in Old Latin often has the force of *tamen*. (For a discussion of the various theories as to its derivation cf. Lindsay, *Latin Language*, p. 601.)

Si tamen occurs three times in Horace.

Od. I, 3, 23. Epist. II, 2, 24. A. P. 386.

131). *SI VERO*. *Si vero* occurs but once in Horace, A. P. 422, where *vero* is purely adversative and does not, as some editors think, introduce a climax.

132). *QUODSI*. *Quodsi*, 'but if,' 'and if,' 'now if,' connects the sentence before which it stands with the preceding.

The origin of *quod* in this connection is doubtful. Some regard it as the Accusative Singular Neuter of the relative pronoun.

On the other hand, Ritschl, *Neue Plautinische Excurse*, p. 57, and Bergk, *Philologus*, Vol. XIV, p. 185, support the view that it is the old form of the Ablative, 'therefore,' 'accordingly.'

In reference to the use of *quodsi* by the poets, Reisig, *Lateinische Syntax*, § 212, says: "Das sorgfältige Anreihen an das Vorgehende und das demonstrierende Weiterschliessen, was in diesem 'quod'

liegt, ist gänzlich unpoetisch. Bei Vergil findet es sich nur selten; bei Horaz nur einmal."

This statement must, however, be essentially modified. *Quodsi* occurs in Plautus (cf. *Trin.* 217) and Terence (*Andr.* 258. *Eun.* 924. *Phorm.* 201.)

It is found also in Lucretius, at least 20 times (often in connection with *forte*), Vergil, Catullus (3), Tibullus (2), 3 times in the *Carmina Pseudotibulliana*, 26 times in Ovid, 20 times in Propertius, also in Juvenal, Persius, Martial, and Phaedrus (at least 5 times in the latter).

In Horace I find 17 instances of *quodsi* (not including *Od.* I, 24, 13, where *quid si* is the better reading, nor *Serm.* I, 1, 43, where *quod* probably has the force of *at id*); twice in the Odes, I, 1, 35. III, 1, 41, four times in the Epodes, II, 39. X, 21. XI, 15. XIV, 13; once in the Satires, II, 4, 6; ten times in the Epistles, I, 1, 70 (*quodsi. . . forte*), I, 2, 70. I, 3, 25. I, 7, 10. I, 7, 25. I, 9, 11. I, 19, 17. I, 20, 9. II, 1, 90. II, 1, 241. It does not occur in the *Ars Poetica*.

In prose *quodsi* occurs first in Cicero, who uses it very frequently, then in Nepos, Caesar, and Sallust. In Livy it is rare, as also in the later writers.

CHAPTER VIII.

Implied Conditions.

133). A condition may be implied in an adjective, participle, ablative, etc., or in the general nature of the thought.

134). Condition implied in a noun.

a). Nominative.

Epod. I, 15-18

Roges, tuum labore quid iuvem meo

Inbellis ac firmus parum?

Comes minore sum futurus in metu,

Qui maior absentis habet;

Comes: i. e. *si comes ero*. *Roges* is best taken, not as hypothetical, but as Subjunctive in an Indignant Question. We may suppose Maecenas to have said: 'What aid can you be to me?' This question Horace takes up in the words *Roges—parum?*

A. P. 234-235

Non ego inornata et dominantia nomina solum

verbaque, Pisones, Satyrorum *scriptor* amabo,

b). Ablative.

Od. I, 1, 11-13

Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo

Agros *Attalicis condicionibus*

Numquam demoveas,

A Protasis to *demoveas* is implied in *Attalicis condicionibus*.

135). Condition implied in an adjective.

Serm. I, 6, 26

Invidia adcrevit, *privato* quae minor esset.

Serm. II, 1, 47-49

Cervius *iratus* leges minitatur et urnam,
Canidia Albuci, quibus est inimica, venenum,
grande malum Turius, siquid se iudice certes.

Iratus, with conditional force, is felt also with *Turius*.

Serm. II, 2, 71-73

Nam variae res
ut noceant homini credas, *memor* illius escae,
quae simplex olim tibi sederit :

Serm. II, 5, 95

.....aurem substringe *loquaci*.

Epist. I, 1, 8

‘solve senescentem mature *sanus* equum,

Epist. I, 1, 29

non tamen idcirco contemnas *lippus* inungui ;

Epist. I, 10, 44

Laetus sorte tua vives sapienter, Aristi,

Epist. I, 14, 29-30

addit opus *pigro* rivus, si decidit imber,
multa mole docendus aprico parcere prato.

Epist. I, 20, 16

.....quis enim *invitum* servare laboret?

A. P. 28

serpit humi *tutus* nimium *timidusque* procellae ;

A. P. 319-322

Interdum *speciosa* locis morataque recte
fabula nullius veneris, sine pondere et arte,
valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur,
quam versus inopes rerum nugaeque canorae.

A. P. 380

indoctusque pilae discive trochive quiescit,

A. P. 385

Tu nihil *invita* dices faciesve Minerva ;

A. P. 419-421

Ut praeco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas,
 adsentatores iubet ad lucrum ire poeta
dives agris, *dives* positus in faenore nummis.

A. P. 467

invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.

Od. III, 14, 27-28

Non ego hoc ferrem *calidus* iuventa
 Consule Planco.

136). Condition implied in *uter*.

Serm. II, 3, 180-181

uter aedilis fueritve
 vestrum praetor, is intestabilis et sacer esto.

Serm. II, 5, 27-30

Magna minorve foro si res certabitur olim,
 vivet *uter* locuples sine gnatis, improbus, ultro
 qui meliorem audax vocet in ius, illius esto
 defensor; •

137). Condition implied in an Ablative Absolute.

Od. IV, 5, 25-27

Quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen,
 Quis Germania quos horrida parturit
 Fetus, *incolumi* Caesare?

Od. IV, 8, 1-6

Donarem pateras grataque commodus,
 Censorine, meis aera sodalibus,
 Donarem tripodas, praemia fortium
 Graiorum, neque tu pessima munerum
 Ferres, *divite me* scilicet artium,
 Quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas,

Serm. I, 1, 69-70

Mutato nomine de te
 fabula narratur:

Serm. I, 1, 74-75

adde,
quis humana sibi doleat natura *negatis*.

Serm. I, 2, 134

Deprendi miserum est: *Fabio* vel *iudice* vincam.

A concessive force is here prominent.

Serm. II, 3, 66-68

‘Accipe quod numquam reddas mihi’ si tibi dicam,
tunc insanus eris si acceperis, an magis excors
reiecta praeda, quam praesens Mercurius fert?

Serm. II, 4, 81-82

vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe quantus
consistit sumptus? *Neclectis*, flagitium ingens.

Epist. II, 2, 133-134

posset qui ignoscere servis
et *signo laeso* non insanire lagoenae,

Signo laeso may be taken as conditional or causal.

138). Very often a participle has a conditional force.

A. Present Participle.

Od. III, 3, 61-62

Troiae *renascens* alite lugubri
Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,

Od. III, 29, 53-54

Laudo *manentem*; si celeris quatit
Pinnae, resigno.....

Serm. I, 10, 5

Nec tamen hoc *tribuens* dederim quoque cetera:

Epist. I. 18, 91-92

[potores bibuli media de nocte Falerni]
oderunt porrecta *negantem* pocula,

A. P. 26-27

sectantem levia nervi
deficiunt animique;

B. Perfect Participle.

Od. III, 5, 25-26

Auro *repensus* scilicet acrior
Miles redibit.

A Perfect Participle often occurs involving the force of a General Condition.

Cf. *neclectus*, Od. III, 2, 30. *medicata*, Od. III, 5, 28. *vocata*, Od. III, 22, 3. *relictis*, Epod. I, 21. *rogati*, Serm. I, 3, 2. *vitiata*, Serm. II, 4, 54. *iniussi*, Serm. I, 3, 3. *neclecta*, Epist. I, 18, 85. Cf. also, *esuriens*, Serm. I, 2, 115. *posito pavone*, Serm. II, 2, 23. *impransus*, Epist. I, 15, 29.

Serm. I, 2, 105-106

‘Leporem venator ut alta
in nive sectetur, *positum* sic tangere nolit’

Serm. I, 2, 111-113

Nonne, cupidinibus statuatur natura modum quem,
quid latura, sibi quid sit dolitura *negatum*,
quaerere plus prodest et inane abscindere soldo?

Serm. II, 5, 104-105

Sepulcrum
permissum arbitrio sine sordibus extrue :

Epist. I, 1, 23-26

sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, quae spem
consiliumque morantur agendi naviter id quod
aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae,
aeque *neclectum* pueris senibusque nocebit.

Epist. I, 10, 30-31

Quem res plus nimio delectavere secundae,
mutatae quatient.

Epist. II, 1, 180-181

Valeat res ludicra, si me
palma *negata* macrum, *donata* reducit opimum.

A. P. 27

.....*professus* grandia turget ;

A. P. 51

.....dabiturque licentia *sumpta* pudenter :

A. P. 240-242

Ex noto fictum carmen sequar, ut sibi quivis
speret idem, sudet multum frustra laboret
ausus idem :

A. P. 365

haec placuit semel, haec deciens *repetita* placebit.

C. Future Participle.

Od. II, 6, 1-4

Septimi, Gadis *aditure* mecum et
Cantabrum indoctum iuga ferre nostra et
Barbaras Syrtis, ubi Maura semper
Aestuat unda:

aditure, i. e. *si opus sit, ready to go*. Cf. Od. IV, 3, 20.

Serm. I, 10, 72-73

Saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint
scripturus,

Cf. Serm. II, 8, 44

'capta est,' deterior post partum carne *futura*.

i.e. *quae quidem carne deterior esset, si post partum capta esset*.

139). Gerund implying a condition.

Od. II, 2, 9-10

Latius regnes avidum *domando*
Spiritus, quam si

Od. II, 10, 1-4

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum
Semper urgendo neque, dum procellas
Cautus horrescis, nimium *premendo*
Litus iniquom.

140). Condition implied in an adverb.

a). Od. II, 10, 22-24

sapienter idem
Contrahes vento nimium secundo
Turgida vela.

Contrahes: the Future has imperative force.

Serm. I, 10, 5-6

Nec tamen hoc tribuens dederim quoque cetera: nam *sic*
et Laberi mimos ut pulchra poemata mirer.

b). *Sic* is often used, especially in petitions and prayers, to anticipate or resume a condition, upon the fulfilment of which a promise or wish is made, or a blessing invoked.

1. The *sic* clause precedes the clause containing the condition.

Od. I, 3, 1-8

Sic te diva potens Cypri,
Sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera,
Vēntorumque regat pater
Obstrictis aliis praeter Iapyga,
Navis, quae tibi creditum
Debes Vergilium, finibus Atticis
Reddas incolumem precor
Et serves animae dimidium meae.

i. e. If you bring Vergil safe to Attica (vss. 6-8),—on this condition—may the deities guide you and may your voyage be prosperous.

Serm. II, 3, 300-302

Stoice, post damnum sic vendas omnia pluris,
qua me stultitia, quoniam non est genus unum,
insanire putas?

i. e. On this condition, viz: that you answer my question, may you sell your property to advantage.

2. The *sic* clause follows the clause containing the condition.

Od. I, 28, 23-27

At tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus harenae
Ossibus et capiti inhumato
Particulam dare: sic, quodcumque minabitur Eurus
Fluctibus Hesperiiis, Venusinae
Plectantur silvae te sospite,

i. e. If you grant my prayer (*at-dare*), on this condition, may, etc.

3. The condition is explicitly stated in a following clause with *si*.

Epist. I, 7, 69-70

'Sic ignovisse putato
me tibi, si cenas hodie mecum.'

4. *Ita* is used in a like manner.

Serm. II, 2, 124-125

ac venerata Ceres, ita culmo surgetet alto,
explicuit vino contractae seria frontis.

Surgeret is a quotation in Oratio Obliqua of the prayer, '*surgas*,' in Oratio Recta. '*Ita Ceres alto culmo surgas: seria frontis nobis explica.*

141). *Aut* is twice used elliptically, implying a following condition.

Od. III, 12, 1-3

Miserarum est neque amorī dare ludum neque dulci
Mala vino lavere, aut exanimari metuentis
Patruae verbera linguae.

Aut: i. e. or (if they do).

Od. III, 24, 24

Et peccare nefas aut pretium est mori.

i. e. *aut* (*si peccatur*).

142). *Vel* twice occurs in a conditional sense, with a meaning closely corresponding to its etymology, 'if you (he) will.'

Od. III, 11, 47-48

Me vel extremos Numidarum in agros
Classe releget.

Epist. I, 5, 14-15

Potare et spargere flores
incipiam patiarque vel inconsultus haberi.

143). A Conditional Protasis may be involved in a phrase.

Od. IV, 14, 1-6

Quae cura patrum quaeve Quiritium
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
Auguste, virtutes in aevom
Per titulos memoresque fastus
Aeternet, o qua sol habitabilis
Illustrat oras, maxime principum?

Aeternet forms the Apodosis to a Protasis involved in *plenis honorum muneribus*.

Serm. II, 4, 35-36

Nec sibi cenarum quivis temere arroget artem,
non prius exacta tenui ratione saporum.

Arroget is Potential Subjunctive, forming the Apodosis to a Protasis involved in vs. 36.

144). Special mention may be made of the construction in Od. I, 2, 22.

Audiet civis acuisse ferrum,
Quo graves Persae melius perirent,

Here *perirent* serves as Protasis to an Apodosis involved in *melius*.

145). A condition may be involved in the general meaning of the context.

Serm. I, 6, 85-87

nec timuit, sibi ne vitio quis verteret, olim
si praeco parvas aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor
mercedes sequeretur: neque ego essem questus;

i. e. Nor should I have complained, if it had turned out so.

Serm. I, 6, 100-104

Nam mihi continuo maior quaerenda foret res
atque salutandi plures, ducendus et unus
et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregreve
exirem, plures calones atque caballi
pascendi, ducenda petorrita.

A Protasis may be supplied from the preceding (93-99): For forthwith (i. e. if I were a distinguished man), I should have to acquire a larger fortune, etc.

Epist. I, 2, 37-39. Cf. § 126.

A. P. 136-139

Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim:
'fortunam Priami cantabo et nobile bellum.'
Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?
Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

i. e. (If you do begin so), it will be a case of mountains in labor, etc.

A. P. 265-268

Idcircone vager scribamque licenter, an omnis
visuiros peccata putem mea, tutus et intra
spem veniae cautus? Vitavi denique culpam,
non laudem merui.

A. P. 427-428

nolito ad versus tibi factos ducere plenum
laetitiae; clamabit enim 'pulchre! bene! recte!'

146). IMPERATIVE IN A CHALLENGE. The Imperative is sometimes used in an ironical exhortation or admonition to do something which, after what has been said, or under the existing conditions, is out of all reason, or even inconceivable. A Protasis, as *si potes* is implied.

Serm. II, 2, 14-15

cum labor extuderit fastidia, siccus, inanis
sperne cibum vilem;

i. e. Under such conditions scorn, *if you can*, plain food.

Epist. I, 6, 17-18

I nunc, argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes
suspice, cum gemmis Tyrios mirare colores;

Epist. II, 2, 76

i nunc et versus tecum meditare canoros!

CHAPTER IX.

Parataxis.

147). There remain those cases in which sentences are expressed as independent and co-ordinate, instead of being subordinated one to the other by means of conditional particles.

This usage is not to be explained by the omission of *si*, but is a survival from the early paratactic stage of language which was characterized by the absence of connecting particles, and where sentences of different syntactic value were placed side by side, leaving it to the hearer to infer the logical connection between them. Cf. § 8.

Kühner, *Lat. Gram.* § 178, distinguishes two varieties of Parataxis:

1. Rhetorical, or Artistic, used to give a particular effect, and occurring with greater or less frequency throughout Latin literature.

2. Natural, arising from an ease or carelessness in the expression of thought; found most often in authors who employ the colloquial style in their writings, as in the Comic Poets, especially Plautus, in the Satires and Epistles of Horace, in the Satires of Juvenal, and in the philosophical dialogues and the letters of Cicero.

This co-ordinate structure occurs in the writings of Horace in all moods and tenses, except the Imperfect Indicative.

I. Indicative in the First Sentence.

148). Present Indicative-Present Indicative.

a). First Person.

A. P. 25-26

brevis esse laboro,
obscurus fio;

b). Second Person.

Serm. II, 3, 258-259

Porrigis irato puero cum poma, recusat;
'sume, catelle.' Negat.

i. e. (If you say) 'Take them,' he refuses.

Epist. I, 1, 36-37

Laudis amore tumes: sunt certa piacula, quae te
ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello.

c). Third Person.

Serm. I, 3, 49-51

Ineptus
et iactantior hic paulo est: concinnus amicis
postulat ut videatur.

Serm. I, 3, 56-58

Probus quis
nobiscum vivit, multum demissus homo; illi
tardo cognomen pingui damus.

Serm. I, 3, 58-62

Hic fugit omnis
insidias nullique malo latus obdit apertum,
cum genus hoc inter vitae versetur, ubi acris
invidia atque vigent ubi crimina: pro bene sano
ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus.

Serm. I, 3, 63-66

Simplicior quis et est, qualem me saepe libenter
obtulerim tibi, Maecenas, ut forte legentem
aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone molestus:
'communi sensu plane caret' inquit.

Serm. II, 3, 64-65

insanit veteres statuas Damasippus emendo:
integer est mentis Damasippi creditor? Esto.

Serm. II, 6, 50-51

Frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor:
quicumque obviis est, me consulit:

Epist. I, 1, 33-35

Fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus:
sunt verba et voces quibus hunc lenire dolorem
possis et magnam morbi deponere partem.

Epist. 1, 1, 87-88

Lectus genialis in aula est:
nil ait esse prius, melius nil caelibe vita;

Epist. I, 2, 32-33

Ut ingulent hominem, surgunt de nocte latrones:
ut te ipsum serves, non expergisceris?

Epist. I, 16, 35

'Pone, meum est' inquit: pono tristisque recedo.

Epist. II, 2, 77-80

scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbem,
rite cliens Bacchi somno gaudentis et umbra:
tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos
vis canere et contracta sequi vestigia vatum?

A. P. 329

Redit uncia, quid fit?

149). Present Indicative—Future Indicative.

a). Third Person.

Serm. II, 2, 16-18

Foris est promus, et atrum
defendens piscis hiemat mare: cum sale panis
latrantem stomachum bene leniet.

Epist. I, 1, 57-59

Est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque,
sed quadringentis sex septem milia desunt:
plebs eris.

150). Present Indicative—Imperative.

a). Third Person.

Serm. II, 5, 96-97

Importunus amat laudari: donec 'ohe iam!'
ad caelum manibus sublati dixerit, urge:

b). Second Person.

Epist. I, 6, 31-32

Virtutem verba putas et
iucum ligna: cave ne portus occupet alter,

151). Present Indicative—Present Subjunctive.

1). Potential Subjunctive.

a). Third Person.

Serm. I, 3, 29-32

Iracundior est paulo, minus aptus acutis
naribus horum hominum ; rideri possit eo quod
rusticius tonso toga defluit et male laxus
in pede calceus haeret ;

2. Jussive Subjunctive.

a). Second Person.

Epod. 16, 15-17

Forte, quod expediat, communiter aut melior pars
Malis carere quaeritis laboribus :
Nulla sit hac potior sententia :

b). Third Person.

Serm. I, 3, 49

Parcius hic vivit : frugi dicatur.

Serm. I, 3, 51-52

At est truculentior atque
plus aequo liber : simplex fortisque habeatur.

Serm. I, 3, 53

Caldior est : acris inter numeretur.

3. Subjunctive in a Rhetorical Question.

a). Third Person.

Epist. II, 2, 81-86

Ingenium, sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas
et studiis annos septem dedit insenuitque
libris et curis, statua taciturnius exit
plerumque et risu populum quatit : hic ego rerum
fluctibus in mediis et tempestatibus urbis
verba lyrae motura sonum conectere digner?

152). Present Indicative—

a). Second Person.

157). Pluperfect Indicative—(Imperfect Indicative).

a). Third Person.

Serm. II, 6, 48-49

Ludos spectaverat una,
luserat in campo: 'Fortunae filius!' omnes.
Omnes: sc. clamabant, or dicebant.

158). Future Indicative—Future Indicative.

a). Second Person.

Epist. I, 10, 24-25

Naturam expelles furca, tamen usque recurret
et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix.

159). Future Indicative—Imperative.

a). Third Person.

Serm. II, 5, 74-75

Scribet mala carmina vecors:
laudato.

Serm. II, 5, 75-76

Scortator erit: cave te roget; ultro
Penelopam facilis potiori trade.'

160). Future Perfect Indicative—Future Indicative.

a). Third Person.

Serm. I, 1, 45-46

Milia frumenti tua triverit area centum,
non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus,

Serm. II, 3, 292-294

Casus medicusve levarit
aegrum ex praecipiti: mater delira necabit
in gelida fixum ripa febremque reducet.

II. Subjunctive in the First Sentence.

161). Present Subjunctive—Present Subjunctive.

a). Second Person.

Epist. I, 1, 28-29

Non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus :
non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi ;

Possis: conditional or concessive.

162). Present Subjunctive—Perfect Subjunctive.

a). Third Person.

Serm. II, 3, 57-60

Clamet amica,
mater, honesta soror, cum cognatis pater, uxor :
'hic fossa est ingens, hic rupes maxima : serva !'
Non magis audierit, quam Rufius

Clamet: conditional or concessive.

163). Present Subjunctive—Present Indicative.

a). Second Person.

Od. IV, 4, 65

Merses profundo : pulchrior evenit ;

164). Present Subjunctive—Future Indicative.

a). Second Person.

Od. IV, 4, 66-68

Luctere : multa prouet integrum
Cum laude victorem geretque
Proelia coniugibus loquenda

Serm. I, 9, 54-55

'Velis tantummodo : quae tua virtus,
expugnabis ;

b). Third Person.

Serm. II, 2, 126-127

Saeuiat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus :
quantum hinc imminuet ?

Epist. I, 16, 54

sit spes fallendi, miscebis sacra profanis.

165). Perfect Subjunctive—Present Indicative.

a). Second Person.

Serm. II, 6, 39

Dixeris: 'Experiar:' 'Si vis, potes' addit et instat.

b). Third Person.

Serm. II, 7, 32-35

Iusserit ad se

Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire
convivam: 'nemon oleum feret ocus? Ecquis
audit?' cum magno blateras clamore fugisque.

166). Imperfect Subjunctive—Imperfect Indicative.

a). Second Person.

A. P. 439-441

Melius te posse negarcs,
bis terque expertum frustra, delere iubebat
et male tornatos incudi reddere versus.

*

166, b). Imperfect Subjunctive—

a). Third Person.

Serm. I, 6, 19-22

Namque esto, populus Laevino mallet honorem
quam Decio mandare novo, censorque moveret
Appius, ingenuo si non essem patre natus:
vel merito, quoniam in propria non pelle quiessem.

Mallet and *moveret* have a conditional force and refer to present time. The Apodosis is implied in *vel merito*.

167). Pluperfect Subjunctive—Imperfect Indicative.

a). Second Person.

Serm. I, 3, 15-17

Deciens centena dedisses
huic parco, paucis contento: quinque diebus
nil erat in oculis.

III. Interrogative Parataxis.

A question may be used with conditional force.

168). Present Indicative—Future Indicative.

a). Second Person.

Serm. II, 3, 13-14

Invidiam placare paras virtute relictā?
Contemnere, miser!

169). Present Indicative—Present Subjunctive.

a). Second Person.

Od. I, 27, 9-12

Voltis severi me quoque sumere
Partem Falerni? Dicat Opuntiae
Frater Megyllae, quo beatus
Vulnere, qua pereat sagitta.

Od. I, 28, 30-33

Nec legis inmeritis nocituram
Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Forset
Debita iura vicesque superbae
Te maneant ipsum:

IV. Imperative in the First Sentence.

170). Imperative—Present Indicative.

Serm. I, 4, 25-26

Quemvis media elige turba,
aut ab avaritia aut misera ambitione laborat.

Epist. I, 10, 32-33

Fuge magna: licet sub paupere tecto
reges et regum vita praecurrere amicos.

171). Imperative—Future Indicative.

Od. I, 22, 17-24

Pone me, pigris ubi nulla campis
Arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
Quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
Iuppiter urget;

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui
Solis in terra domibus negata:
Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
Dulce loquentem.

Serm. II, 1, 53-54

Scaevae vivacem crede nepoti
matrem: nil faciet sceleris pia dextera

Serm. II, 3, 69-71

Scribe decem a Nerio: non est satis; adde Cicutae
nodosi tabulas centum, mille adde catenas;
effugiet tamen haec sceleratus vincula Proteus.

Serm. II, 7, 73-74

Tolle periculum:
iam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis.

172). Imperative—

Serm. II, 3, 275-276

Adde cruorem
stultitiae, atque ignem gladio scrutare.

The Imperative has a hypothetical force, the conclusion is not expressed: 'Suppose them added, will you then be convinced that love is madness?'

NOTE. It is possible to regard some of the examples given above as having either a conditional or a concessive force. For instances of concessive Parataxis cf. *Od. III. 29, 44-48.*, *Serm. I, 10, 64sqq.*, *Epist. I, 1, 38-39.*, *I, 1, 81-82.*

SUMMARY.

I. Indeterminate Periods.

1. SI.

<i>Mood. Prot. & Apod.</i>	<i>Mood. Protasis.</i>	<i>Mood. Apodosis.</i>	<i>Tense. Protasis.</i>	<i>Tense. Apodosis.</i>	<i>Times Used.</i>
INDIC.			PRES.	PRES.	51
INDIC.			PRES.	{ PERF.	3
INDIC.			PRES.	{ Novisti.	1
				FUT.	17
	INDIC.	IMPV.	PRES.	{ PRES.	12
				{ FUT.	1
	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	PRES.	PRES.	18
INDIC.			PERF.	PRES.	16
INDIC.			PERF.	PERF.	2
	INDIC.	IMPV.	{ PERF.	PRES.	3
			{ Novisti.		1
	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	PERF.	PRES.	2
INDIC.			IMPERF.	IMPERF.	1
INDIC.			FUT.	PERF.	1
INDIC.			FUT.	FUT.	27
	INDIC.	IMPV.		{ PRES.	5
				{ FUT.	2
				{ Memento.	1
	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	FUT.	PRES.	4
INDIC.			FUT. PERF.	PRES.	3
INDIC.			FUT. PERF.	FUT.	21
INDIC.			FUT. PERF.	FUT. PERF.	2
	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	FUT. PERF.	PRES.	3
SUBJUNC.			PRES.	PRES.	40
	SUBJUNC.	INDIC.	PRES.	PRES.	8
	SUBJUNC.	INDIC.	PRES.	FUT.	4
SUBJUNC.			PERF.	PRES.	3
SUBJUNC.	Conversion to Past Time.		IMPERF.	IMPERF.	3
SUBJUNC.	Conversion to Past Time.		PLUPERF.	IMPERF.	2
	General Past Conditions.				
	SUBJUNC.	INDIC.	IMPERF.	IMPERF.	2

2. SI NON.

INDIC.			PRES.	PRES.	4
INDIC.			Odit.	PRES.	1
	INDIC.	IMPV.	Novisti.	PRES.	1
INDIC.			FUT.	FUT.	2
INDIC.			FUT. PERF.	FUT.	1
SUBJUNC.			PRES.	PRES.	1

3. NISI.

<i>Mood. Prot. & Apod.</i>	<i>Mood. Protasis.</i>	<i>Mood. Apodosis.</i>	<i>Tense. Protasis.</i>	<i>Tense. Apodosis.</i>	<i>Times Used.</i>
INDIC.	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	PRES.	PRES.	3
INDIC.			PRES.	FUT.	1
INDIC.			FUT. PERF.	PRES.	1
SUBJUNC.			FUT. PERF.	PRES.	1
SUBJUNC.			PRES.	PRES.	1
SUBJUNC.	Conversion to Past Time.		IMPERF.	IMPERF.	1

4. NI.

INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	INDIC.	PRES.	PRES.	1
INDIC.			PRES.	FUT.	3
INDIC.			FUT.	FUT.	1
			PRES.	FUT.	1

II. Periods of Action Non-Occurrent.**5. SI.**

SUBJUNC.			IMPERF.	IMPERF.	17
SUBJUNC.			PLUPERF.	IMPERF.	3
SUBJUNC.			PLUPERF.	PLUPERF.	1

6. SI NON.

SUBJUNC.	SUBJUNC.	INDIC.	IMPERF.	IMPERF.	2
			PLUPERF.	PLUPERF.	1

7. NISI.

SUBJUNC.	SUBJUNC.	INDIC.	PLUPERF.	PLUPERF.	1
			PLUPERF.	PLUPERF.	1

8. NI.

SUBJUNC.			IMPERF.	IMPERF.	2
SUBJUNC.			PLUPERF.	IMPERF.	2

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(The numbers refer to sections.)

Literature on the Conditional Sentence	1-3
Introduction	4-6

CHAPTER I. INDETERMINATE PROTASES. INDICATIVE USE.

Conditional Periods. Origin	8
Indeterminate Conditional Periods	9
Classification of Indeterminate Periods with Indicative Protasis	10-27

CHAPTER II. INDETERMINATE PROTASES. SUBJUNCTIVE USE.

Classification	29-33
Conversion to Past Time	34-36

CHAPTER III. PROTASES OF ACTION NON-OCCURRENT.

Classification	38-42
----------------------	-------

CHAPTER IV. SPECIAL CASES.

Past General Conditions	43
Conditional Periods in Oratio Obliqua	44
Conditional Periods with Dependent Apodosis	45
Complex Conditions	46-52
Earnest Asseverations	53
Adversative Use of <i>Nisi</i>	54-59

CHAPTER V. PROTASES INTRODUCED BY *SIVE*.

<i>Sive—Sive</i>	60-88
<i>Quando—Sive</i>	89
<i>Sive</i> Used Alone	90-93

CHAPTER VI. ELLIPTICAL CONDITIONS.

Variations of the Protasis	95-100
Variations of the Apodosis	101-111
Parenthetical Conditions	112-117
<i>Sodes</i>	118

CHAPTER VII. SPECIAL USES OF *Si*.

Conditional Protases After Verbs of Emotion	119
Interrogative Use of <i>Si</i>	120
<i>Si</i> = 'If, as is the case'	121
<i>Si</i> with Causal or Concessive Force	122-124
<i>Si</i> with Temporal Force	125
<i>Si</i> = <i>Sin</i>	126
Etymology of <i>Si</i>	127
<i>Si forte</i>	128
<i>Si modo</i>	129
<i>Si tamen</i>	130
<i>Si vero</i>	131
<i>Quodsi</i>	132

CHAPTER VIII. IMPLIED CONDITIONS.

Implied Conditions	133-145
Imperative in a Challenge	146

CHAPTER IX. PARATAXIS.

Indicative in the First Sentence	148-160
Subjunctive in the First Sentence	161-167
Interrogative Parataxis	168-169
Imperative in the First Sentence	170-172

